Society News

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SECTION TWO

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PAGES 1 TO 12

"Fair Play on High Seas", or British View of Shipping Question

Anglo-American Relations so Closely Allied That They Can Be Satisfactorily Adjusted by Authorities, Says English Writer.

SYDNEY BROOKS in the Independent.

[That Anglo-American relations are so closely allied that a solution can be found to almost any problem, is the contention of Sydney Brooks in the Independent. The article, "Fair Play on the High Seas," is the English point of view written by an Englishman on the controversy that has arisen over the British practice of arresting and searching American steamers at sea, bound for countries with which the United States is at peace.]

It is never an easy matter to get the British people worked up over any Anglo-American dispute of difficulty. They always take it for granted that, whatever it is, it will be settled. That is so even when the international sky in all other quarters is comparatively clear and when a controversy between London and Washington is thus thrown into greater and therefore more contentious prominence. It is trebly so at a time like the present when Great Britain is fighting for her very existence as an independent nation and when she has neither time, energy nor inclination to worry over secondary issues. All British comments on the American note should therefore be read in the light of this profound and universal assumption that Anglo-American relations, while from time to time they may be ruffled by passing differences, can never be gravely disturbed.

Whenever the United States makes a move in foreign politics in an anti-British direction there are always some Englishmen who put it all down to "politics," those mysterious American politics which the outside world has long given up all hope of ever understanding.

To some extent the familiar explanation has been forthcoming in this case, too. I have come across Englishmen who have assured me that the southern cotton planters have put pressure upon their congressional representatives, who in turn have put pressure upon President Wilson, who is most anxious to relieve his administration of the charge of being hostile to business and an obstacle to prosperity; and that this, coming on the top of the propaganda of the German agents and emissaries in the United States, and reinforced by the influence of the western copper interests and by the desirability of capturing the German vote, is the true cause and origin of the stand. There may be something in all this, something, but not, I should judge, very much. In any case very little importance is attached to it in the British press.

Contraband Small Matter.

There is, however, one aspect of the question which the English newspapers have enlarged upon with much satisfaction to themselves and possibly with some effect on American opinion. They have pointed out that, even from the standpoint of American interests, the contraband question is relatively a small matter and that far greater issues, with a far deeper influence on American fortunes and politics, are on the anvil than the more or less of American trade with neutral countries. "The Old World," said the Daily Mail on December 31, "is in process of violent demolition; the British empire is fighting for its very existence; every ideal of international justice, of democracy, of social equity which is dear to American sentiment, has been challenged and assaulted by Prussian militarism; and in a victory for the allies the security and well-being of the United States and the triumph of American conceptions of society and government are unescapedly involved."

That I believe to be a view very generally entertained by the British people. Moreover the larger interests of the two powers are looked upon over here as being in many other respects substantially identical. It is inconceivable to Englishmen that any American with the smallest political instinct or foresight should desire to do anything to promote the calamity of a German victory, the effects of which would make themselves disastrously felt throughout the whole of the United States. It is equally inconceivable to Englishmen that Americans should not be as anxious as they are themselves to bring the war to a close at the earliest possible moment and that they should not realize that while a few individual American traders may gain by its prolongation, the great bulk of American trade must necessarily suffer.

Englishmen in short assume both that the British government has no desire to hamper American exports needlessly and that the American government has no desire to weaken the economic pressure of British seapower when legitimately exercised. Two practical and businesslike peoples, thus agreeing on essentials, ought not to take long in adjusting their minor differences on points of detail.

Executive Authority Weak.

The presentation of the note came as a surprise to British opinion and also, I fancy, to the foreign office, for the reason that we understood the contraband question to be well on the way to settlement. About a fortnight before it was handed in there was an announcement in the British press that a quasiofficial arrangement had been come to between the two governments, by which Great Britain agreed to forego the right of search in the case of vessels whose cargoes had been inspected before leaving port by British consular officials. We had high hopes that this in time would lead to a workable solution, and that American traders who were not shipping contraband goods would find it to their advantage to fall in with it. The trouble was they could not be forced to do so.

There appears to be no executive authority in the United States capable of ordering the officials at American ports to issue certificates guaranteeing the character of a ship's cargo and the trustworthiness of its manifest. A further complication was that Mr. McAdoo had issued an instruction that manifests were not to be made public until 30 days after the vessel had sailed. In British eyes this order, whatever may have been its intention and purpose, amounted to an invitation to American merchants to send to Germany as much contraband as they pleased and promised them the assistance of the United States government in concealing their operations. It certainly made it necessary for the admiralty either to lay down altogether its weapon of commercial pressure or to search very vigorously and thoroughly every vessel carrying an American cargo.

McAdoo to Blame.

The secretary of the treasury must therefore bear the blame for some of the difficulties that have since arisen. No one in England expected that these difficulties would be wholly removed by the permission given to British consuls to examine cargoes before leaving port. What, however, we did hope was that the plan might develop into some system of joint inspectorship by which representatives of both the British and the American governments might issue certificates guaranteeing the innocence of a cargo and its immunity from search, seizure or detention. If this could be done most of the friction and delay would disappear and American traders who continued to export contraband goods would do so at their own risk. It is quite clear, and President Wilson has frankly admitted it, that fraudulent manifests are responsible for a good deal of the trouble.

On the British side there have been some undoubted errors both of commission and omission. Stopping a ship on the high seas and ordering it off to a port that is not its destination is an unpleasant proceeding, and it is quite possible that now and then a British naval officer may have shown some lack of tact and consideration. But where British officialdom has grievously failed is in supplying full and prompt information as to the fate of the cargoes in the vessels thus seized. It has happened time and again that while the American owners of the ship or its cargo knew that it had been detained, but knew nothing else, and while the American ambassador in London was calling for particulars, the foreign office would be absolutely ignorant of the whole occurrence.

A great deal of this delay was certainly avoidable, but the foreign office, having of course much weightier affairs to attend to, neglected to speed up the workings of the departmental machine and failed to realize the bad effect produced in America by its dilatoriness and reticence. The British foreign office, moreover, while an admirable institution, has very little conception of the uses of publicity. If it had issued a simple and temperate explanation of the British policy of contraband, and if it had followed this up by seeing that the American press was promptly informed of the circumstances of each seizure, I believe much of the irritation would have been avoided.

Procedure vs. Principle.

When the full text of the American note was published on January 1, it was recognized in Great Britain that the difference between the two governments was one not of principle but procedure. President Wilson did not challenge our right both to search vessels and to detain them. His case was that our "present policy toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent, and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation." He expressly acknowledged the right of a belligerent to search on the high seas, and, "when there is sufficient evidence to justify belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes," to detain American vessels or neutral vessels carrying American cargoes. But he objected to American ships or American cargoes being deflected to British ports as a matter of course and there searched for contraband on the off chance or the vague suspicion that contraband might be found.

There should be, he contended, a presumption of innocence in favor of a cargo between two neutral countries and not a presumption of guilt against it. To this the British answer—the popular, not the official answer—is first that it is not merely impossible to search a modern merchant vessel thoroughly on the high seas, but that, in view of the radius and efficiency of the submarines, it would be an exceedingly hazardous undertaking even if it were practicable; secondly, that the diversion of the ship to a British port offers the only chance of really overhauling its cargo, and thirdly, that as American manifests, on President Wilson's own admission, are often not to be relied upon, Great Britain can hardly be blamed for looking upon all goods shipped from the United States to neutral countries bordering on or adjacent to Germany and Austria-Hungary with a certain amount of suspicion. Once more the great desirability of a strict official supervision of cargoes before sailing and of the issue of official certificates guaranteeing their innocence is made clear.

The American note requested, and very naturally, such a declaration of our policy as would clear up the ambiguities which have surrounded, for instance, our treatment of copper. Copper is as necessary in modern warfare as gunpowder and has quite properly been placed on the contraband list. But the president complained that we interfered with the export of American copper to Italy even though Italy was a neutral country and had placed an embargo on its reexportation. The truth of the matter is that these embargoes placed by neutral countries on the reexportation of commodities that are sorely needed in Germany are absolutely valueless. We thought at first that the Scandinavian, Italian and Netherland governments could enforce the prohibitions they enacted. We soon found that, with the best will in the world, they could not; that the ingenuity of the private dealer, sharpened by the prospect of making a fortune at a stroke, beat them every time; and that goods consigned to Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Italy, might just as well have had "Germany" written on their labels.

I do not know whether it is realized in America that we have been obliged to prohibit the export of a number of British goods and products to these neutral countries, simply because we found that, in spite of the embargo on their reexportation, they were finding their way into Germany. In September and October, 1913, the United States exported to Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 16,900,000 pounds of copper. In September and October, 1914, they sent to the same countries 62,100,000 pounds, or nearly six times as much. Is there a single man in or out of the United States who doubts that practically the whole of this increase went to Germany and that American traders were materially contributing to the prolongation of the war? Is it also, I wonder, understood in the United States that the British government pays promptly the prevailing market value of any cargo which it confiscates and that American shippers of contraband goods suffer no actual loss, but only the loss of the inordinate profits they would have realized had the cargoes reached, and been sold in, Germany.

Regret War's Hardships.

When I say that all thinking Englishmen realize and profoundly [illegible] the hardships and damage that American trade is suffering I am saying what I believe to be the exact truth. There is absolutely not the least desire in this country, on the part either of the people or of the government, to add to those sufferings, but on the contrary every desire to mitigate them; and if they can be mitigated without weakening the pressure of the British navy's thumb upon Germany's economic windpipe, everyone in Great Britain will be unreservedly thankful.

There is certainly a keen appreciation among Englishmen of America's difficulties; it is hoped there is an equally keen appreciation among Americans of our own. We hold it to be essential to the success of the allies, which involves, it must be remembered, our very existence as an independent state and of the British empire as a corporate organization, that the raw materials of her war factories should be kept as much as possible out of Germany's hands; but in so keeping them, we have no wish whatever to injure America's or any other nation's noncontraband trade with neutral lands. When this is the spirit on our side of the Atlantic and when the American note shows a similar spirit of reasonableness and good will to exist in the United States, it is impossible not to believe that a settlement of this very vexed and contentious problem will be reached.

The raising of the embargo which is at present imposed on the importation of raw materials, especially wool and rubber, from the British empire into the United States; the institution of a special court of claims, with an American assessor sitting on it, and adequate means at its disposal for the prompt dispatch of all cases involving American owners or consignees; and in particular such an improvement in American manifests and in the official supervision of their contents as would automatically reduce the risk of search and seizure to a minimum—all these expedients have been suggested as possible ways out of the difficulty. Meanwhile Americans may rest assured that we in Great Britain are just as anxious as they can possibly be to have the whole question satisfactorily settled.

ON A GERMAN BATTLEFIELD

Fields and Roads Blocked With Dead, German Soldier Wrote The Defeat of the Russians Was so Complete That They Littered the Plain With Their Arms and Baggage

Oscar Usedom, a member of the German army that is invading Russia, has written for "Ueber Land und Meer," a German magazine, the following account of a battle in East Prussia. The article was especially translated for the Kansas City Star.

Of the battlefield I will tell you. Only those who have fought in hot battle and who have seen death and destruction will be able to draw correct pictures of the scenes. It falls heavy on me to rejoice on the victory when I see before me the destruction victory has brought. We have to go through a dark valley before we could come into the light of day.

Our motor car moved slowly forward. Everywhere long trains and baggage wagons rolled slowly on to follow the troops to which they were attached. Every moment we were ordered to stop to give room for the columns to move on. The fields and highways were blocked, everywhere soldiers who have strayed from their regiments, machine guns and other vehicles which were left behind on account of their horses being either killed or wounded; adjutants looking for their commanders, wounded men asking for doctors.

At last the field was reached where the battle must have raged most fiercely. We had to leave our car and, on foot, we traversed the field, over dead horses and men, until we reached the first infantry lines. It was heartrending to look upon the blanched faces of the brave fallen Germans. Peaceful they lay with the knowledge of having won the battle. Not so on the other side. The features of the dead Russians were drawn and seemingly unhappy in the thought that their struggle for victory was in vain.

In long lines lay the poor dead Russians in their trenches—theirs no longer almost one on top of the other. Their faces blackened with powder, their features distorted, it gives one the impression that they must have fought with despair and madness, these poor dead men.

More and More Terrible.

The farther we go the more we see of the destruction and devastation the battle has caused. Here we see a battery, which was just at the point of marching on, destroyed. The gun carriages with cannon turned over, the ammunition wagons broken and dead men and horses mixed up together, a proof how our artillery must have played on them. Some of the horses are still in harness but dead, some of them still alive, others have broken the traces and now are grazing with other masterless horses peacefully nearby. Ammunition, ammunition wagons, arms of all kinds, uniforms and other equipment and any amount of rags lying around—rags everywhere.

To reach a burning village I had to take to the highway again. God in heaven, what a sight! Nothing but bodies and broken vehicles. The retreat must have been a rout. Wagon trains must have run into one another to have caused such a havoc. The st[illegible]s were actually plowed by cannon that, covered up with ammunition and provision trains, broken wagons, wheels, musical instruments, harness, saddles and other leather goods, bodies and dead horses. With difficulty I had to cut my way through, and to go the shortest way I had to traverse the field again.

By the side of a dead Russian I saw a poodle dog. I called the poor animal. Lifting its head it looked at me with its burning eyes only for a moment, to sink back by the side of its dead master. It was a sight I shall never forget.

I followed the reflection of the fire and found that it was a farmhouse set on fire by the shells from our cannon, to drive the Russians out the previous night.

The owner of the farm had returned to his homestead after the battle was over, broken down. All the work of many years had been destroyed in one night; one day of Russian tyranny the poor man had gone through.

Russians Got It All.

While he led me over his destroyed farm, he told me they had not even given him time to secure his valuables or hide them from the thieving Russians. An inn was attached to his farm and he had made provision for coming German troops; instead of the Germans the Russians came and all was gone in one day.

"These Russian hordes treated me badly," he said. "I had to attend to their horses. My servants they ill-treated because they were not quick enough. They could have eaten and drank as much as they liked; it was their right, but look at my cellar! What they could not drink themselves, they opened the taps and let the rum, wine and beer run till one could stand ankle deep in what has been wasted."

He led me into the inn. What a devastation. Drawers have been opened and the contents strewn about the floor. The tables were loaded with all kinds of utensils. The furniture in the sitting room was turned over and the covering ruined.

This man was glad that he had not had the misfortune (bad as it was) to be mistreated as his neighbor, a large and rich estate owner. This rich man was ordered to drive cattle, which the Russians had stolen in East Prussia, into Russia.

The day had faded. My car did not come to fetch me on account of roads and fields being plowed up by cannon shells. I traversed the fields on foot and it was late in the night when I returned to my troops, and I shall never forget the battlefield of Kuschaken.

The battlefield was to be cleared and as there were not sufficient men available it took a long time before it could be done. Our men were required to guard and watch over the transport of 32,000 prisoners, taken in the recent battle. Our brave men who were killed in the battle had to be buried. A simple funeral was held, a little hill, a wooden cross to show the place where our comrades were laid to rest. The number of Russians killed during the battle was very great, and it took a long time before they could be gathered together and laid to rest. Days after the battle we still found bodies overlooked to which we had to pay attention. To look at these bodies makes one shudder, when one thinks of the agony they had gone through. As our men could be ill spared, we had to take prisoners of war to help bury the dead and clear the battlefield, so as to give the farmers who had to leave their homesteads before the battle an opportunity to till their land [illegible] and there will be still enough to do to remove the signs of the heavy battle which has been fought on their lands.

Use the Russian Horses.

Most of the material found or taken from the Russians will be utilized by the conqueror.

As you see cavalry or artillery columns pass you see Russian horses trotting along with the German troops, and those which are fit for field service are enrolled in the German ranks.

Everywhere, especially in the forest, we find many an article which can be utilized by the German troops. What is most dangerous as we are going along are the Russians who have strayed away from their regiments during the battle. These men make the forests insecure, and many a brave German soldier, who has escaped being killed or wounded during the battle, has been shot down from an ambush by these rascals. Of course, they can carry on their rascality only for a time. Hunger soon will make an end of their doings.

It is taken for granted that some of the stragglers steal their way to the homesteads on dark nights to obtain food and drink from those returned to their homes, either under threat or otherwise.

If there was time for the German troops to search the Forest of Altenstein systematically many of these Russian rascals would be taken to do no more harm, but alas! we have to go on to follow up our work and drive the Russian armies back into their own country, so as to spoil their dream of going to Berlin.

In a little place, Roessel, the Russians fired the railway station and destroyed all the switches. After having completed their work the commander of the Russian corps demanded 30,000 marks, to be paid within three hours—a hard task for the little village. If the ransom was not paid the place would be bombarded, and until the money was paid they took one of the wealthiest inhabitants as hostage. The money was forthcoming within the given time, but he was honest enough, as far as Russian honesty goes, to return 1,000 marks ($250) to provide food for the following troops.

What grieved me most was that the young girls sympathized with the Russian hordes. It could not have been out of love for them, it might have been out of fear.

We marched into a little place 24 hours after the Russians had left it and we heard that the inhabitants had taken to them refreshment of all kinds, whereas they hardly offered us a glass of water.

I quite understand they were afraid of the Russians, who are undisciplined and barbarians to boot. And to pacify them they took these comforts to them. Nevertheless the Russians ravished the young girls, and those who were not willing were simply done away with. It often has happened with fugitives who camped in the fields. These barbarians took the girls from their parents and the wives from their husbands' sides.

In two nearby villages they led 15 or 20 young men into the forest, their pastor in the midst of them, and murdered them. When one thinks of such barbarities it makes one's blood boil.

We must drive these Russian hordes out of East Prussia and follow them into their own country and there remain for the winter and guard our own boundaries.

The Colorado River Basin

Information to Water Users in Geological Publication

All people interested in the water flowing in the streams of the great Colorado river basin should become familiar with the reports on the subject published by the United States Geological survey. Such reports, covering the entire country, appear each year in 12 parts as water-supply papers. Part 9 of this series is devoted exclusively to the Colorado river basin, the report on which for 1911 is contained in Water-Supply Paper 309. This report is no longer available at the geological survey, but may be obtained for 20 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

The information in this paper includes the results of measurements of flow, made by the use of instruments designed especially for that purpose, at about 140 regular river observation stations in the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, and at about 60 miscellaneous points in those states. The report contains tables showing the height of the water in the river and the quantity of water flowing past the stations each day in the year and other tables showing the quantities of water for each month and the total for the year.

Valuable in Power and Irrigation Projects.

This information is necessary for the proper and economical installation and operation of water-power plants, irrigation projects, systems of municipal water supply, works for the prevention of the enormous damage caused year after year by devastating floods—in fact, all works that involve the use or control of water. In all the important and perplexing problems relating to water rights, including questions that often lead to extended controversy and expensive litigation, a knowledge of the quantities of water involved is essential. The work of obtaining this fundamental information after the need for it has become immediate leads to further and more costly delay. It is for the purpose of supplying this information and having it available when needed that the study of the flow of streams is carried on year by year by the geological survey and reports of the results obtained by the survey engineers are distributed to the public.

The survey's work of stream measurement in the Colorado river basin is conducted in cooperation with other national bureaus, including the forest service, reclamation service and weather bureau, and with state organizations of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, and is assisted by many private persons.

Cossack Civilization

Stephen Graham, in the Atlantic.

I tramped through several hundred miles of Cossack country last summer, and I have a very bright impression of the people. They have a considerable quantity of land. The government pursues a set policy of giving the Cossacks land, space wherein to live well and multiply.

The whole of central Asia and Turkestan is preferably settled by Cossacks. The Russian government trains the men for two or three years, and when the time of training has been run through, the authorities propose to them that they settle down near the place where they have been encamped. Land will be given them free. They can bring their sweethearts and their wives. The docile Kirghiz and Chinese and other aborigines can be practically forced to build houses for them and dig out irrigation canals and plant poplars and willows.

A company of Cossacks accepts the government proposal, and so a new station is marked on the map. A church is built. A horizontal bar and a wooden horse and a greasy pole are put up. A vodka shop is supplied. And that constitutes Cossack civilization. (Now the vodka shops are all closed, and there is talk of re-opening the[illegible] schools.

The talk and the songs and the life of the station are all military. The talk is of battles lately and battles long ago, and the battles of the future; the songs are recruiting songs and war songs; the life is over with the gun and on horseback.

A PARADOX OF WARFARE

Ernest Dimnet, in the Atlantic.

It is not impossible that Joffre may die without having ever been really in action; and this is not the least curious paradox of modern warfare. On both sides, but especially on the German side, which has had no experience of anything like the Tonquin, Tunis and Moroccan expeditions—most of the generals had never heard cannon fired in earnest until last August, and as they are brave enough not to think of exposing themselves to danger merely to show their bravery, many will never know the whiz of the bullet.

Uncle Sam's Credit Account

Strong Indications We May Become a Creditor Nation

Theodore H. Price in the Outlook.

Export shipments of merchandise from the United States during December exceeded imports in value by $132,000,000.

In January the excess was approximately $150,000,000.

For the first week of February the excess is $40,000,000, indicating a total for the month of at least $150,000,000.

These figures are generally accepted as assuring a credit "balance of trade" for the calendar year 1915 of not less than $1,000,000,000, and some expect much larger figures.

The two "banner years" of the past in this respect were 1901, when exports exceeded imports by $664,000,000, and 1908, when the excess was $660,000,000. It is, however, estimated that in those years Americans temporarily or permanently abroad spent at least $250,000,000 of this balance for their pleasures or purchases in Europe, which item we can almost entirely eliminate from this year's account.

As compared with the best of former years, therefore, it appears probable that our credit with the other nations of the world for the year 1915 will be as follows:

On merchandise account, say	$1,000,000,000
By reduction in American expenditures in Europe, say	200,000,000
By interest payment on American securities bought and European securities purchased, possibly	25,000,000
Balance applicable to payment of American debt to Europe and interest thereon	$1,225,000,000

In 1908, the last "banner year," the account stood as follows:

Balance on merchandise account	$661,000,000
From which deduct American expenditures in Europe, say	250,000,000
Leaving net applicable to payment of American debt to Europe and interest charges thereon	$411,000,000

It is, therefore, a fair assumption that our balance on the international account current for the year 1915 will exceed the previous record by at least $800,000,000. For most of this we shall have to take either our own securities or the obligations of the various European governments.

We cannot get gold in any large amount and we really do not want it.

What we are doing is in effect exchanging merchandise at war prices in the case of wheat, [illegible] for interest bearing securities at the depreciated values caused by the war borrowing. If arithmetic is not a fallacious science, the exchange should be highly advantageous to the United States.

We have already taken over $100,000,000 of European promises to pay issued by the various nations at war, and it seems probable that the amount will be largely increased in the near future.

If this record can be maintained for a few years, we shall become a creditor instead of a debtor nation at the clearing house of the world, which would then naturally change its headquarters from London to New York or perhaps Chicago, as some of the bankers of that city predict.

The Russian Soldier

Stephen Graham in the Atlantic.

War to the Russian soldier is a great religious experience. "He liveth best who is always ready to die," says a holy proverb of the Russians. "And readiness to die is the religious side of war. The Russian soldier kills his enemy without religious qualm, yet without hate. He does not feel that to shoot at a fellow man, to charge at him with a bayonet, is doing an evil thing to him.

The great reality that confronts him is not that he may kill others, but that he himself may suffer terrible pain or may lose the familiar and pleasant thing called life. In order to face this, the Russian has to dive down deep in himself and find a deeper self below his ordinary self, he has to find the common spirit of man below his own ego; he has to live in communion with the fount of life from which his own little stream of life is flowing. No relic of the war is more precious than the little loaf of holy bread which the soldier eats from his last communion before going to battle or going under fire for the first time.

The Russian soldiers go to war very much in the same spirit as the Russian pilgrims go toward Jerusalem. Indeed many a man was just about to start out for Jerusalem when the war broke out and he was summoned to fight against the Germans. In the fields of East Prussia and of Poland he found as veritable a Jerusalem as that he sought in Palestine. It is perhaps a shorter way thither.

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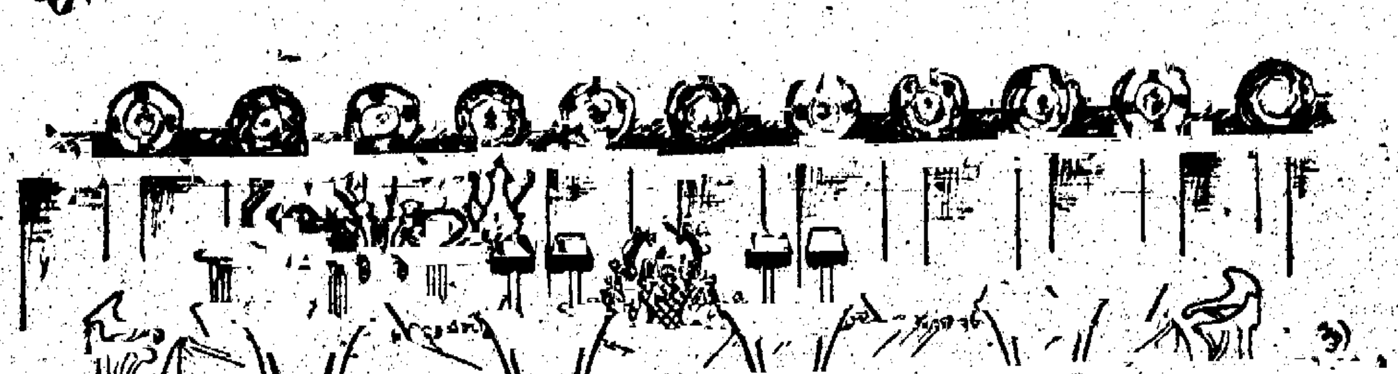
AFFAIRS IN SOCIETY



Mrs. Sharp's Tea.

Mrs. Arthur G. Sharp was hostess Thursday afternoon at a charming tea, about 250 friends calling to pay their respects during the receiving hours. Mrs. Nancy Milner, the hostess' mother; Mrs. William H. Spurgeon, Mrs. David H. Rice, Mrs. David Elliot and Miss Sarah Cowgill assisted in receiving. Mrs. David P. Strickler and Mrs. Loring Lennox served punch, being assisted by Miss Jeanette Scholz. Pouring tea for the first hour were Mrs. Oliver H. Shoup and Mrs. Edgar Howbert, and for the second hour Mrs. L. A. Giddings and Mrs. W. A. Campbell. Assisting them were the Misses Ethel Rice, Addie Hemenway, Mildred Koon and Fay Russell.

The decorations were very profuse and consisted of pink roses, fresia, violets and jonquils, disposed throughout the spacious rooms.

Dinner Dance at Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Sprague Haskell of Paris, who are staying at the Antlers, gave a delightful dinner dance Thursday evening. The decorations were of pink and white snapdragons. Covers were laid for 16.

Dainty Luncheon for Bride.

Yesterday Mrs. Francis W. Goddard was hostess at a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. William F. Richards.

For Mr. and Mrs. Giddings.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Heath entertained with four tables of bridge at their home, Rockledge, Manitou, Friday evening. The honor guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Giddings, who left yesterday for California.

Mrs. Bissell to Entertain.

Mrs. Frank A. Bissell has issued 100 invitations for tea Monday. Wednesday she will entertain informally at luncheon.

Farewell Dinner Party.

Preceding her departure for Denver, Mrs. Charles Harold Bird gave a farewell dinner party Thursday evening at the Plaza hotel. Those invited were Mrs. Oscar Reinhardt, Mrs. Cecil Rodgers, and the Misses Bertha and Ruth Thornton and Hazel McCammon. Mrs. Bird was formerly Miss Margaret Poinier of this city, and from the time of her marriage until this winter had resided in San Diego, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Bird plan to make Denver their home in future.

Informal Luncheon.

Wednesday Mrs. Thomas E. Burns entertained informally at luncheon. Covers were laid for seven.

Dinner for Bridal Pair.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus P. Brigham entertained Monday evening at a dinner of 12 covers, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carl R. Blackman.

Bridge for Mrs. Haskell.

Mrs. Albert G. Hodgetts entertained informally at bridge at the Colorado Springs Golf club Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Wilmot Sprague Haskell of Paris.

Entertained for Son.

Mrs. E. G. Halle entertained last week for her son, Mr. Frank Halle, who visited her en route from San Francisco to Chicago. The guests were diverted with musical selections by Mrs. Joseph Slaughter and Miss Jessie Hudson and monologues by Mrs. Benson and the Misses Stark. Mrs. Halle also held informal "at homes" Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Joint Birthday Party.

Their third birthdays were celebrated jointly Monday afternoon by Miss Janet Price, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Price of Chicago and Master J. Alfred Ritter Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Ritter at the home of the young miss's grandmother, Mrs. Guerdon W. Price. Pink and white sweet peas in profusion decorated the tea table around which the youthful guests were seated bedecked with paper caps as a stimulant to the consumption of dainties.

Miss Janet's guests were the Misses Louise Jane Lowell, Helen and Marian Gilmore, Mary Lowrder, Betty Hanford, Jane Nowels, Hester Jane Butcher and Masters J. Alfred Ritter, Jr., Winchester Hopkins, J. Raymond Lowell, Jr. and T. Ernest Nowels, Jr.

Informal Bridge.

Mrs. William Russell Fawcett has issued invitations to an informal bridge at her home tomorrow afternoon.

Informal Bridge Party.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Earl Stark entertained with two tables of bridge. Her guests were Mrs. Charles [illegible], Mrs. Arthur Hetzler, Mrs. Amelia Buchanan, Mrs. Allen Russell, Mrs. Edadean Robertson, Mrs. W. C. [illegible], Mrs. Marion Stark and Mrs. Earl [illegible].

Dinner for Departing Residents.

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Hainly, who are to make their home on the east coast, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. [illegible] entertained at dinner Tuesday [illegible]. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. [illegible] B. McKinnie, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. [illegible] and Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. [illegible]. The decorations were of [illegible]

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Prescott Leonard announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edith Prescott Timmins, to Mr. Joseph Locke of Portland, Me. No date has been set for the marriage.

Miss Timmins has been passing the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Edith Wolcott, widow of ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, in Boston. She is the great-great-granddaughter of the historian, William H. Prescott, and the great-great-great-granddaughter of Col. William Prescott of Bunker Hill fame. Her cousin, Mr. William Brown Prescott, is the only lineal descendant of the name of Colonel Prescott.

Mr. Locke is a graduate of Harvard, a brilliant young lawyer in the Maine city, and the son of Mrs. and the late John Locke, who likewise was one of the best-known legal luminaries of the Pine Tree state.

Osmun-Ross.

Announcement of a wedding in New York of local interest is contained in a recent issue of the Army and Navy Journal as follows:

"The marriage of Miss Edith Lilia Moss and Lieutenant Russell A. Osmun, Coast Artillery corps, U. S. A., took place at the home of the bride, 307 Seminole avenue. Masses of Ophelia roses arranged in golden cornucopias were combined with southern smilax and palms to model a background for the ceremony, which was solemnized by Dr. G. Percival Huget. The bridal path from the stairway to the living room was lined with aisle standards, topped with roses and tied with flaring butterfly bows of yellow gauze. In the dining room the lace covered table held for its centerpiece a French basket of white wicker, filled with white roses and stevia, bridal in effect. The sun parlor was embellished with holly and pine. Miss Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Moss, was attired in an exquisite gown of white satin with a long overskirt of tulle, edged with rose point lace. Over this fell a second tunic of crystal and pearl embroidered net. The corsage was of net, outlined in pearls, while the gown was finished with a deep girdle of satin. The long court train ended with a little spray of orange blossoms. A close fitting cap of rose point lace, adorned only with orange blossoms, confined her tulle veil. Her arms were filled with a huge shower of lilies of the valley. Miss Helen Moss, the bride's sole attendant, chose yellow satin for her gown. She carried an arm bouquet of Aaron Ward roses to match her gown. Mrs. Moss wore apricot satin, with a handsome overdress of black net, embroidered in gold and silver. Mrs. Osmun, mother of the groom, was gowned in blue charmeuse, with draperies of net and sequin trimmings. Lieutenant Osmun is the son of Major and Mrs. Gilbert R. Osmun. He was attended by Mr. Percy Loud as best man, while the ushers were Mr. Samuel Standish and Mr. Henry Carstens. A reception followed the wedding from 8:30 until 10 o'clock."

Both Lieutenant Osmun and his bride are natives of Detroit, Mich. He is a graduate of the United States Naval academy in the class of 1910, and his first duty as a passed midshipman was on board the cruiser Maryland on the Pacific coast. His health failing, however, he was obliged to resign from the navy and come here four years ago to recuperate. During his sojourn in Colorado Springs, where he made many friends, he engaged in the insurance business. Upon regaining his health he entered the Coast Artillery corps, and is now stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y.

Informal Dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson entertained at an informal dinner for nine Friday evening.

Engagement Announced.

An engagement of interest was announced last week in Boston, that of Mrs. Edward Sherwin of Dedham, Mass., to Mr. William E. Frenaye of Colorado Springs.

Kansas Visitor Honored.

Complimentary to her guest Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence, Kan., Miss Maude Rothrock Williams entertained yesterday at an attractive luncheon of eight covers, followed by a large tea. Her guests at noon were Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. William K. Argo, Mrs. Arthur G. Sharp, Mrs. David P. Strickler, Mrs. William Wells Price, Mrs. David Elliot and Miss Carolyn Morse.

Miss Rothrock received for Mrs. Guernsey from 4 to 6 o'clock, being assisted by Mrs. Price, Mrs. Argo, Mrs. Elliot and Miss Morse. Mrs. Kinsley Hale poured, Mrs. Frank Hale Touret served ice and Mrs. Strickler dispensed punch. They were assisted by the Misses Helen Lennox, Dorothy Price, Helen Stote, Margaret Butcher and Frances Foster.

Party for New York Guest.

In honor of Miss Lormore of New York, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. P. Guion, Mrs. Martin F. Wendelken entertained at an enjoyable gathering Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. John Kittleman and Miss Catherine Jordan poured, assisted by the Misses Margaret Magee, Lucille Cowan and Adelaide Guion.

Cliff Dwellers Association Luncheon

Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg entertained the members of the Cliff Dwellers association with a pretty luncheon of 3? covers preceding the biennial election of officers. The occasion was the association's annual meeting. The tables were adorned with relics from the homes of the cliff dwellers in the southwestern part of the state, in the preservation of which the association is interested.

The following officers were reelected: Regent general, Mrs. Gilbert McClurg; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Eldredge; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. C. Van Diest; treasurer, Mrs. Stanley L. Caspar of Denver; auditor, Mrs. Philip B. Stewart; trustees, Miss Mary Bancroft of Denver, Mrs. Gordon Kimball. New officers elected were Mrs. Edward W. Kent, who becomes vice regent, and Mrs. William Harper Huff of Denver, chosen as historian. Several new members were elected.

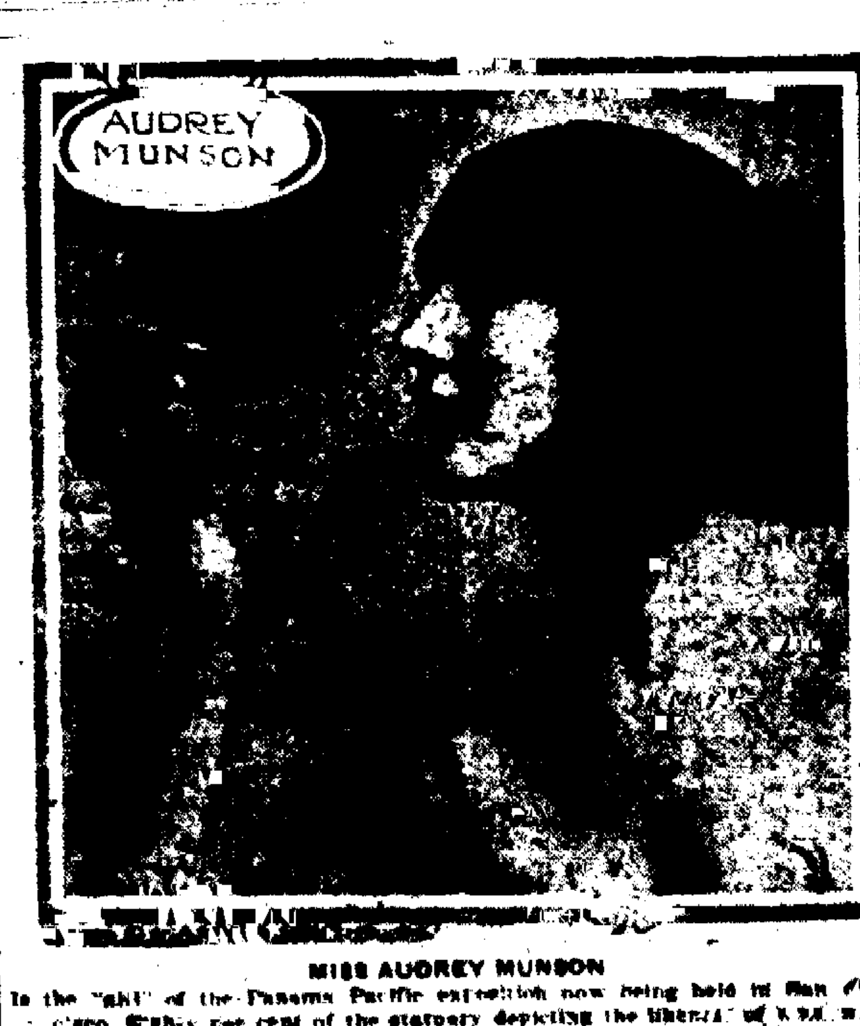
The association is having a marble tablet made in Rome which will be placed conspicuously near the abodes of the Cliff Dwellers in southwestern Colorado.

College Girls' Picnic Supper.

Young ladies of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet, Colorado college, were entertained Monday evening at a picnic given by Miss Charlotte Allward at her cottage at the Canon. Her guests were the Misses Jean Ormes, Marguerite Knutzen, Ruth Wallace, June Eaton, Edith Hamilton, Dorothy Pooler, Lillian Catren, May Snyder, Dorothy Waples, Laving White, Helen Kirkwood, Harriet Ferrill, Mine Zirkle, Dorothy Wilkin, Ruth Higgins.

Last Masonic Dance.

The last in the winter series of Masonic dances will be given in the Masonic temple ballroom Wednesday evening. So popular have been these functions that it is probable that the committee in charge, of which Mr. Herbert Sommers is chairman and Mr. Arthur Bruner is secretary, will arrange for an additional dance to be given next month.



MISS AUDREY MUNSON

In the "girl" of the Panama Pacific exposition now being held in San Francisco. Eighty per cent of the statuary depicting the [illegible] was posed for by Miss Munson and her profile was used by the artist [illegible] for the [illegible]

Pioneer Society's Supper.

Typifying the lustrous precious metals the El Paso county pioneers braved the unknown perils of the frontier to seek, a world of gold and silver blooms glorified an old-fashioned supper of 125 covers given at the Alta Vista hotel Monday evening by the Pioneers association.

The floral decorations, personally arranged by Mrs. William F. Dixon, were among the finest seen at any of the season's functions, and were the subject of much admiring comment. The spacious rooms well lent themselves to her artistic talent, and under her direction transformed themselves into bowers of black-eyed Susans, jonquils, carnations and evergreen, garlanded and festooned in perfect harmony.

Preceding the supper there was an informal reception, the guests being greeted by Mr. and Mrs. William Wells Price, the latter president of the society; Mrs. J. A. Keyes, chairman of the entertainment committee; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Howbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Stevens, Mrs. A. A. McGovney, Mrs. Rosalie Scott and Mr. Irving Howbert.

Dr. Boswell P. Anderson acted as toastmaster, Secretary William Garstin read several letters of regret from absent members, and toasts were responded to by Mrs. Price, Mrs. Frank Cotten, Mrs. Marmaduke Green, Mrs. William F. Dixon, Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mrs. Frank Perkins, Miss Dora Foster, Mr. John Himebaugh, Mr. J. F. Humphrey, Mr. George Southcotte and Mr. Frank Maynard. Led by Miss Lydia Pring, the guests sang "Auld Lang Syne," before repairing to the drawing room where the prearranged musical program was enjoyed.

Mrs. Frederic P. Purdy sang some old Scotch ballads, accompanied by Mrs. Eva Arminta Decker; Mrs. Decker played the Liszt arrangement of "Evening Star," by request, and responded to the encore; violin solos were given by Mrs. Daniel Thatcher; by request, Mrs. Price played her own composition, "Colorado."

Among the guests in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Howbert, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Allward, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Sout, Dr. and Mrs. William L. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bennett, Mr. L. Bennett, Mrs. Rose E. Bartlett, Mrs. Sarah Brennicke, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cotten, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gwillim, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Weigert, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sperry, Mrs. W. W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Foster, Mrs. Anna Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Thompson, Mrs. Charlotte Wilson, Mr. William H. Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Simmons, Mrs. M. Green, Mrs. W. B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mr. William Garstin, Mr. L. N. Bates, Mr. J. A. Himebaugh, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bruening, Mr. F. L. Rouse, Miss Rouse, Mrs. Frank Loud, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Caroline Clancy, Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Carson, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. W. F. Dixon, Mrs. A. B. Demasters, Mrs. E. V. DeGraff, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Epperson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jeancon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Edward May, Mr. May, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Metz, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Poley, Mr. J. W. Pring, Miss Pring, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. Carrie West, the Misses Aiken, Burnham, Dora Foster, Helen Foster, Hassell, Eleanor and Sarah Jones, Mary E. Churchman and Eleanor Keyes and others.

Dickson-Rinehart.

Col. J. W. Dickson of Conway Springs, Kan., and Mrs. Martha C. Rinehart of this city were married Monday evening at the residence of the Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, who officiated. Colonel and Mrs. Dickson will reside at 325 East Pikes Peak avenue.

To Chaperone Vassar Girls.

Miss Leonora Cree, whose resignation as a teacher in the Lowell school was accepted last week, will go east soon to chaperone a party of Vassar girls on a trip from Poughkeepsie to Washington, D. C., during the Easter vacation. The party will include the Misses Edith Jackson, Margaret Wilson and Dorothy Crowley of this city and May Eaton of St. Louis.

Tea for Mrs. Story.

Mrs. Helen L. Ballou entertained informally at tea Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Julian Story of Philadelphia.

Miss Law's Recital.

Miss Ruth Law will give a recital by her piano pupils Saturday afternoon, March [illegible], at her studio, 418 North Weber street. Those who will take part are the following:

The Misses Margaret Osburne, Dorothy Russell, Ruth Little, Ruth Ver[illegible], Elizabeth Starfett, Eleanor Cuf[illegible], Lucille Cotrin and Jeanette [illegible]; and Masters [illegible] [illegible] Peyser and Roy [illegible]

Lectures for Charity.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings at the Antlers, Miss Helen M. Boulnois of Edinburgh, Scotland, who has lately been hospital work at the front, lectured for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse association, of which Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond is president. Miss Boulnois talked intimately of her experiences, and interested substantial audiences at each forceful discourse. She gave her services free to the association.

In compliment to Miss Boulnois and her philanthrophy, Mrs. James Monteith of London, who is passing the winter here, gave a tea Tuesday afternoon, at which Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner poured.

Oklahoma Shares Pride.

The Daily Oklahoman of recent date contains the following reference to Louis Persinger which will be of interest to his admirers here:

"Louis Persinger, the famous violinist, who for seven years was a resident of the state of Oklahoma and played his first airs on a fiddle made of an Oklahoma cornstalk, had the honor of being a soloist at a concert given recently in Berlin by Arthur Nikisch and his orchestra. Mr. Persinger has been steadily climbing the ladder of fame for many years, and now ranks as one of the first violinists of the world."

Annual Concert.

The orchestra of the Colorado college school of music will give its annual concert Thursday evening, March 18, in Perkins hall, under the direction of Mrs. George M. Howe. This year the orchestra is composed of excellent material, numbering even more members than formerly. With the private instruction as well as training in ensembles that the orchestra is having with Mrs. Howe, who has charge of the violin department of the school of music, a program of unusual merit may be expected.

Besides the orchestral numbers, there will be several attractive numbers for string quartet and string trio, and a vocal solo with orchestral accompaniment, which will add a pleasant variety to the program.

E. P. C. P. A. Dance.

The E. P. C. P. A. will hold its regular dance Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Alamo hotel ballroom. Funk's orchestra will play. This is the fourth in the winter series.

Dr. Garvin Gives Dinner.

The Rev. Samuel Garvin entertained the members of the First Presbyterian church session Tuesday evening. The table decorations were of red carnations and ferns. Covers were laid for the following: Dr. J. R. Robinson, Dr. William K. Argo, Dr. W. W. Arnold, Mr. J. P. Van Eaton, Mr. Robert A. Mack, Mr. L. H. Gowdy, Mr. Charles Geissler, Mr. John Lennox, Mr. W. P. Love, Mr. C. R. Louterman, Mr. John Urquhart and Mr. C. A. McLain.

French Club Gives Play.

In Cogswell theater, Bemis hall, the French club of Colorado college last evening presented Moliere's famous play, "Le Medecin Malgre Lui," before a very appreciative audience. Interspersed between the three acts of the play were dances under the direction of Miss Eleanor Davis, as follows:

Barcarolle, Miss White; Moment Musical, Miss Snyder.

The Dainty Shephardesses, the Misses Waterhouse, Skinner, Stone, Backus, Abrams and Porter.

Miss Amy Ahrens gave a violin solo, "Zigeunerweise," by Sarasate, Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins accompanying at the piano.

Following was the cast of characters:

Sganarelle, the husband of Martine .... Mr. A. R. Ellingwood
Martine, the wife of Sganarelle .... Miss Kathryn King
M. Robert, a neighbor of Sganarelle .... Mr. Jean Dupertuis
Valere, a servant of Geronte .... Mr. J. R. C. Sumner
Lucas, the husband of Jacqueline .... Mr. W. A. Campbell
Geronte, the father of Lucinde .... Mr. C. A. Johnson, Jr.
Jacqueline, a nurse in the family of Geronte .... Miss Clara Rabey
Lucinde the daughter of Geronte .... Miss May Snyder
Leandre, the lover of Lucinde .... Mr. Jean Dupertuis

Colorado Springs Musical Club.

Works by American composers will be featured at the regular meeting of the Colorado Springs Musical club, at the Antlers hotel parlors, tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tea will be served in the sun parlor. Following is the program:

Piano—
First Modern Suite, Op. 10 ... McDowell
Andantino ed Allegretto,
Intermezzo.
Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins.
Violin and piano—
Prelude in A major .. Francis Hendriks
Mrs. Daniel Thatcher.
(Mr. Shemidt at the piano.)
Soprano—
(a) Be Ye in Love With April-Tide?
(b) Summertime .... Ward Stevens
Miss Nana Dickey.
(Mrs. F. P. Purdy at the piano.)
Piano—
Concerto in D minor .... McDowell
Larghetto calmato.
Presto giocoso.
Mrs. F. A. Faust.
(Mr. Schmidt at second piano.)
String orchestra—
Scene Pittoresque, Op. 22 .... Charles N. Allen
Mr. Edwin A. Dietrich, conductor.

One of the most interesting of the series of concerts given at the Antlers hotel by the Colorado Springs Musical club during the winter was that of Monday afternoon, though the unavoidable absence of Mr. Alexander Pirie, who was to have given two piano numbers, was much regretted. The program follows:

Soprano—
(a) "Oft I Think They've Gone a Journey" (from child-death songs) .... Mahler
(b) Ghasel .... Arnold Schoenberg
Mrs. E. E. Taliaferro.
(Mr. Schmidt at the piano.)
Piano—
Op. 11, No. 1 (from Drei Klavierstucke) .... Arnold Schoenberg
Wilhelm Schmidt.
Violin—
(a) Danse.
(b) Reverie .... Debussy
Mrs. Marie Briscoe.
(Mrs. J. D. Hawkins at the piano.)
Piano—
Sonatine .... Maurice Ravel
Miss Edith Taylor.

Praise for Springs Composer.

Mr. Frederick Ayers Johnson's "trio" which was played at the Antlers by the Saslavsky trio last summer, was rendered recently by the London trio at Aeolian hall, London. The eminent critic, Ashton Johnson of London declared in a musical magazine that "both audience and artists were enthusiastic over the new composition." Previously a number of appreciative virtuosos had been invited to hear it at dress rehearsal.

Springs Folk at "The Follies."

Several Colorado Springs people went to Denver to attend the production of Ziegfeld's "The Follies of 1914" at the Tabor Grand Monday evening. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Worthington Gauss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leaming Tutt, Mrs. Berne H. Hopkins, Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham, her sister, Mrs. Wilmot Sprague Haskell of Paris, who is visiting here, and Mr. Thayer Tutt.

American Music Society.

The regular monthly concert of the American Music society was held Thursday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edward S. Parsons, on Wood avenue. The hostess was assisted in serving by Mrs. Frederick A. Faust and Mrs. H. Howard Brown. The following program was given:

Piano—
Meditations .... Tschaikowsky
Seguidilla .... I. Albeniz
Miss Nell Martin.
Soprano—
Were I a Sunbeam .... P. Vidal
The Eagle .... Carl Busch
Miss Agnes Neuer.
Violin and piano—
Sonata in G .... Guillaume Leku
Mrs. G. M. Howe, Mrs. J. D. Hawkins.
Soprano—
Romance .... Claude Debussy
A Une Ame Qui Se Tait .... Georges Hue
Mandoline .... Claude Debussy
Miss Marguerite Ballard.
Piano—
Lotosland .... Cyril Scott
Dance Negre .... Cyril Scott
Miss Grace Lord.
Quartet—Gypsy Songs .... Brahms
Mrs. Tucker, Miss Auld, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hemus.
Accompanists, Mrs. Hemus, Mr. Brett.

Tobacco Millionaire's Son and Girl He'll Wed

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Penrose, who have been at Usetta Island, Fla., for several weeks, are expected to return Tuesday.

Mr. William A. Frenaye returned yesterday from a brief trip to Boston.

Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur and son, Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., left yesterday for Santa Barbara, Cal. They will visit Mrs. Arthur's brother, Mr. J. R. Fithian, there, until May.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Sharp and family will leave about April 1 for a trip to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harold Bird of Los Angeles, Cal., who have been staying at the Plaza hotel for some time, removed last week to Denver, which they will make their home.

Mr. Joseph G. Dern and family will leave March 15 for San Francisco, where they will attend the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Mr. William Lennox returned last week from California. During his absence he visited with former United States Senator and Mrs. Nathan B. Scott of Wheeling, W. Va., at Pasadena.

Mrs. E. P. Tootle of St. Joseph, Mo., will arrive this week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Worthington Gauss.

Miss Ethel Brown of Averill Park, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Giddings left yesterday for California, where they will sojourn until warm weather.

Mrs. A. D. Aitken left Friday for Chicago, called by the illness of her sister, Mrs. W. J. M. Cunningham.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Arcularius will leave this week for an extended visit in Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Ruth Manning has returned from a trip to Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gillies, who have resided in this city for the last 12 years, left last week for Red Wing, Huerfano county, where they will reside in the future. Mrs. Gillies' philanthropies have won her a place in local charitable activities, which is realized all too keenly with her removal from the Springs.

Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, U. S. M. C., retired, has returned from Denver, where he has been the guest of Mr. Roger Deering of New York, formerly of this city.

Mrs. Edgar M. Marbourg returned last week from Annapolis, Md., where she has been visiting her son, Midshipman Edgar F. Marbourg, U. S. N., for the last two months. During her absence she was also the guest of relatives in Philadelphia and Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Blackman left last week for California, where they will attend the San Diego and Panama-Pacific expositions.

Miss Jean O'Donnell of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Guilford Jones, for several weeks.

Miss Lillie C. Bunting of Philadelphia, who has been visiting Miss Matilda McAllister for some weeks past, left Thursday for her home.

Mr. Harry Armstead returned last week from Washington, D. C., where he visited his sister, Mrs. John Davis, and is registered at the Antlers. Mr. Armstead and Mrs. Davis plan to lease a house in this city for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, who have been spending the winter at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, will reopen their Broadmoor home the latter part of this month.

Mrs. Amos W. Persinger has left Coronado Beach, Cal., and gone to San Francisco, where she will attend the Panama-Pacific exposition. She is expected to return her next week.

Dr. D. A. Vanderhoof and son, Richard, left Monday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will visit Dr. Vanderhoof's father, Dr. H. W. Vanderhoof.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Hardy left last week for California, in various parts of which state they will spend two months.

Mr. Sydney J. Walker made a flying trip to Milwaukee, Wis., last week on business.

Mrs. Harrison and daughter, Miss Grace Harrison, of York, Ia., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Glen H. Logan.

Mrs. Van E. Rouse and daughter, Miss Mary, are passing several months in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Heinley left yesterday for Tacoma, Wash., and will remain on the coast indefinitely.

Mrs. Luther Lennox of Victor, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Paul M. Lennox, left Tuesday for Oakland, Cal., where she will visit her parents for several months.

Mrs. J. L. Warren and daughter, Miss Mary, returned last week from Denver, after a visit of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Berne H. Hopkins had as guests on a motor trip to Denver last week Mrs. Arthur Gay Brigham and Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Sprague Haskell of Paris, France.

Mr. John Doane, Jr., head of the music school of Northwestern university, arrives here tomorrow, en route from Chicago to San Francisco, and will give an organ recital tomorrow at Perkins hall under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Musical club.

Dr. L. W. Bortree has gone to Oakland, Cal., where he will visit relatives, Mr. and Mrs. David R. Bortree. Later he will go to San Diego for the exposition, returning here a month hence.

In order to insure [illegible] all contributions [illegible] for the society [illegible] of the Sunday Gazette [illegible] [illegible] not later than [illegible]

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SOAP ON HAIR CAUSES DANDRUFF, SCALP GETS DRY, HAIR FALLS OUT

Girls! Get a 25 cent bottle and try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse."

After washing your hair with soap always apply a little Danderine to the scalp to invigorate the hair and prevent dryness. Better still, use soap as sparingly as possible, and instead have a Danderine Hair Cleanse." Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one strand at a time. This will remove dust, dirt and excessive oil. In a few moments you will be amazed, your hair will not only be clean, but it will be wavy, fluffy and abundant, and possess an incomparable softness and luster.

Besides cleansing and beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; stimulates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

Men! Ladies! You can surely have lots of charming hair. Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it. Adv.

FASCINATING SPRING MODES

Boleros and Short Skirt Combine in Jaunty Costumes; Turkish Trouser Skirts

NEW YORK, March 6.—With the first breath of spring weather, costumes begin to take on springlike colorings. Hats in gayer colors or trimmed with bright flowers and feathers announce to the world that spring has returned, even when the suit or dress remains of the somber colors of winter.

Covert cloth has been the novelty in winter suits and is very popular in the spring, for it is light in color and combines with many things. A new cloth called buckskin covert is the newest of this type.

A few days ago I received announcement cards from a Fifth avenue dressmaking establishment, of a private view of their newest models. From the general salesrooms I was guided into a gray and gold elevator and from there to an artistic room also in gray and white and gold. The simplest of small stages occupied one side of the room. A few chairs were placed carelessly around the room and we made ourselves comfortable for the review.

Boleros were the most striking features shown. Short little bobby, sleeveless jackets, some cut square and straight around, others scalloped or slashed. These were worn over full blouses which bloused a trifle over the belt or girdle instead of being pulled straight down. Most of these were long-sleeved, while others had the bell sleeves, three-quarter or half-length, made and ... around at the lower edge.

The skirts were full and short, most of them being built on peasant lines, with full apronlike overskirts front and back, divided on the sides and showing a plain or ruffled underskirt beneath.

Another noticeable feature in these dresses was the fact that they were all made with a normal waistline, an interesting fact when one thinks of all the long-waisted and empire lines which were shown as forerunners of spring and summer fashions. It is a fact that the frocks made on empire lines are decidedly for the girlish figure while the round-waisted frocks suit all styles of figure more or less.

Another type of costume shown here was taken from the Fifteenth century French costumes. The waist was in doublet effect, slashed several times front and back through which the creamy white chiffon blouse peeped. A short pleated peplum finished the lower edge of the waist. This was worn over a full skirt with a pleated ruffle on the bottom. An interesting thing to remember is that these pleated ruffles which are used on the bottom of so many skirts are pressed flat and put on the lower edge without a heading of any kind.

In these dresses the long tunic was shown in many different styles. Sometimes with a pleated lower skirt showing just below, and again with an underskirt of filmy lace.

One of these frocks I will describe in detail. The skirt had a long blue tunic striped with a thread of yellow and crossed with a satin stripe. This was slashed up about eight inches and faced upon the upper side with plain blue. The pleated underskirt of plain blue just peeped out from beneath the tunic.

A short bolero jacket also slashed and bound with plain blue is worn over a white chiffon blouse with a narrow pleat down the center having a narrow frill on either side. The long sleeves had deep flaring cuffs of the striped silk with a frill of the chiffon around its edge. The collar of the blouse was very high with a frill of chiffon above and below.

Another little dress which sported a short bolero jacket and chiffon blouse having deep bell sleeves of the chiffon, had a skirt which showed a new evolution of the tunic skirt. The skirt was of blue chiffon taffeta with two box-pleatings around the bottom. The skirt was the full length in the back, but the front was the depth of the two box-pleated ruffles shorter, and beneath were two box-pleated frills of white chiffon. The effect was stunning.

Contrast is a strong note in the color combinations of the season. Many dark jackets were shown with white or light colored skirts. Wide leather belts were used on some of the dresses. One white serge dress had a red patent leather belt which was very effective indeed.

A white chiffon afternoon dress showed the raglan sleeves with surplice fronts of filet lace and a loose panel of the filet lace in the back. The unusual skirt was made of shirred silk applied. Each band was shirred upon a cord top and bottom which gave the band a very pretty finish.

A mode which is having quite a vogue and is both graceful and effective has been inspired by the Turkish trousers. This dress, however, is not a trouser skirt, far be it! There is a foundation skirt and the lower edge of the outside skirt is gathered and caught to the lower edge of the underskirt and the skirt itself is bloused, if that term can be used, all around the bottom. The dress which I saw having a skirt like this had a very wide belt with large round disks or moons embroidered on it in red and silver and gold.

A coat and a dress showing the long and the short-waisted effects are shown in the illustrations. The coat in diagonal blue serge, with full skirt and belt with pockets upon each side is a late and practical model for the spring coat. In the illustration the coat is worn with a sand-colored skirt.

In plain and moire taffeta is the dress illustrated made in the latest basque effect. The bodice is given the long-waisted appearance by a panel front which is cut in one with a wide crushed girdle. This fits around the waist and hips rather closely combining very well with the full flaring skirt.

On many of these dresses where a little color is needed to give the proper note for contrast a corsage bouquet was used. There are many different kinds of these flowers, those made from velvet or silk or chiffon and those made of ribbon. The newest ones show a picot edging and are often made of picot-edged ribbon. The trimming on some of the early spring hats is very simple, often being but a strip of narrow ribbon, usually grosgrain, with a strand of braids, in dull white, blue or other dull color, which will form a pleasant contrast placed just above it.

New handkerchiefs are showing narrow colored frills around their edge of pink or blue or violet. The very sheerest of linen is used for these handkerchiefs and the result is fluffy and dainty.

A Smart New Coat on Empire Lines.

The New Basque Effect the Feature of This Costume.

OUCH! BACKACHE! RUB LUMBAGO OR STIFFNESS AWAY

Rub pain from back with small trial bottle of old "St. Jacob's Oil"

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right on your aching back, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil needs to be used only once. It takes the pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica, backache or rheumatism so promptly. It never disappoints! Adv.

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

TAKE A GLASS OF SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS IF BLADDER BOTHERS YOU

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease. Adv.

FEW FOLKS HAVE GRAY HAIR NOW

Druggist Says Ladies are Using Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Hair that loses its color and luster, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug store for a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and luster and gives it an appearance of abundance. Adv.

How Hair Can Be Forced to Grow Luxuriantly And Other Beauty Secrets

The Most Captivating Actress on the American Stage and Most Famous Self-Made Beauty, Reveals More of Her Own Beauty Secrets.

By MISS VALESKA SURATT.

THERE is a world of difference between a hair tonic and a hair grower, and there are many hair tonics sold as hair growers simply because it has been generally assumed that to tone up the hair roots causes them to renewed growth. But this result is very meager, and as a rule disappointing.

I want to give you here the formula for a real hair-grower, and you will know by the visible results that you have at last found even a partial desired result. Why not use a mixture you make yourself, that is far more economical, and that gives results in a fraction of the time? The following formula will give a complexion of exquisite purity, and every blemish, freckle, spot, and all muddiness, will quickly vanish:

Mix two tablespoonfuls of glycerine and one ounce of zintone in a pint of hot water. It will form a cream. When cool it is ready to use.

"Difference in Your Hair in a Short Time Will Be Simply Remarkable."

...our possession a most wonderful article. ...formula produces a very pronounced ...t upon the entire cell-life of the hair ...root to tip. It forces hair to grow. ...will notice a startling difference in the increasing length of your hair, in the ...ual thickness of its growth, and in the vigorous hairs growing in the thin ... I would not give up this hair grower ...t all the hair tonics in the world. There ...long waiting, month in and month ...for results. The growth becomes ...ous, and your ambition is sated far ...nd your expectations. You will find that your hair will very soon stop ...ng.

...x one-half pint each of water and alcohol, ...ter take one pint of imported bay ...if you wish, and add one ounce of ...quinol. It is then ready to use. This ...ld be used liberally every day or so. ...ntains no oil, and is a delight to use.

* * *

MISS SUPER. To remove hair between eyebrows, on the upper lip, in fact, on any part of the face, arms, shoulders or any parts of the body, the best thing is to ...same simple sulfo solution, get the ...powder which you simply wet with a little water just before you apply it. The ...of dissolving away the hair ...instead of burning it off and ...a red spot or mark, as do the ...hair removers commonly advertised. This can be used even on the tenderest skin without the least irritation or ...er, and it never fails.

* * *

MRS. OLDISH—A very remarkable return to youthful appearance is produced by a cream made up as follows: To half a pint of hot water, add two ounces of eptol and two tablespoonfuls of glycerine. This forms a cream. When cool, apply regularly, every day, generously. The eptol can be obtained at any drug store. This cream removes light and deep wrinkles, lines of worry, habit and age, and works fast. No woman should be without it.

* * *

MRS. T. A. M.—No one can positively assure you that the bust can be developed. However, there is only one thing to use, and if anything can do it in your case, this certainly can do it. Anything mechanical is liable to cause injury. This formula is safe. Mix half a cup of sugar, two ounces of ruetone and a half pint of hot water. Of this take two teaspoonfuls after meals and at bed time.

* * *

MISS MISSED—Am sorry you were not able to obtain the sintone at the drug store. If you will simple write, addressing "Valeska Suratt, Care of Secretary, Thompson Bldg., Chicago," enclosing fifty cents, you will be supplied by return mail.

* * *

ALL OVER—You have wasted a year's time. You can get rid of blackheads in a few minutes. This sounds remarkable, but try it and you will find it true.

Get powdered neroxin at any drug store and sprinkle some of it on a sponge, made wet with hot water, then rub it on the blackheads, large and small. You will be surprised how effective this is.

* * *

MISS IMPATIENT. There is no cream known that will remove pimples. A blood cleanser, not merely a blood tonic, is necessary. Nothing can surpass the following for results, and it is perfectly safe. Dissolve twelve ounces of sugar and one ounce of sarkine in half a pint of water. One or two teaspoonfuls of this should be taken after meals. This is very economical and never fails.

* * *

MRS. S. R. H. For the shampoo dissolve one teaspoonful of eggol in half a cup of hot water. You can get, for a moderate cost at any drug store, enough eggol to last you for at least a dozen shampoos. This eggol shampoo has wonderful cleansing properties, and far exceeds even the best soap, or any other article for the purpose. ... It leaves the hair, too, easy to do up and glossy.

* * *

MISS LEAP. I use a face powder made up according to my own formula. It is free from the crude chalkiness common to nearly all face powders, is exquisitely smooth and delicately scented. To my mind it is a jewel. It is now obtainable at drug stores, and is called "Valeska Suratt Face Powder."

* * *

MRS. T. W. H. Whatever we want in this ...we want quick. This applies, too, in ...for a beautiful complexion. ...low-priced face creams that are ...require many months to produce...

ADVERTISEMENT

EXTREMES SHOULD NOT MATE

New York Man Says Blonde Should Wed Brunette Only; Not Wed a Blonde.

New York Letter to the Pittsburg Dispatch

If you want to get the real "dope" on how to pick a life partner listen to Dr. J. Gardner Smith. He has been studying the "how to be happy though married" game for 25 years. He are his deductions: "The safest age to marry, for both men and women, is between 23 and 30. The man should be from two to 10 years older than his wife, because she ages more quickly than he. As to appearances, extremes do not mate well. A decided blonde should neither marry a similar physical type nor a decided brunette. The choice should fall upon a medium brunette, and a decided brunette mates best with a medium blonde. Two medium blondes may marry each other, and likewise two medium brunettes.

"The woman who loves to tango and fox trot is very foolish to marry the studious man. The affectionate person should never mate with a human iceberg, for an iceberg and a hot water bottle won't get on well together. The patient man ought not to take a fretful woman as his wife, for sooner or later his patience will give way. Marriages are not made in heaven, but on earth and by citizens of the earth. And it ought to be much more difficult for two persons to make a marriage than it is."

FRECKLES

February and March Bring Out Unsightly Spots. How to Remove Easily.

The woman with tender skin dreads February and March because they are likely to cover her face with ugly freckles. No matter how thick her veil, the sun and winds have a strong tendency to make her freckle.

Fortunately for her peace of mind the recent discovery of a new prescription, othine—double strength, makes it possible for even those most susceptible to freckles to keep their skin clear and white. No matter how stubborn a case of freckles you have, the double strength othine should remove them.

Get an ounce from your druggist and banish the freckles. Money back if it fails. Adv.

Society

Miss Edna Love has returned to her home here, after visiting for two weeks in Denver.

*

Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence, Kan., state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kansas, is the guest of Miss Maude Rothrock Williams. Mrs. Guernsey came here from Pueblo, where she has been visiting her relative, Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher.

*

Mrs. Clarence Mann of Toronto, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Lennox Drummond.

*

Mrs. Frederick P. Lilley is expected to return this week from Washington, D. C., where she has been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. Anderson, for some months.

*

Miss Mary Park of Greeley is visiting the Misses Margery and Marguerite Stewart.

Woman's Study Club.

Mrs. Charles Birdsall, 101 Colorado avenue, was hostess for the study class of the Woman's Study club of Colorado City Monday afternoon. Mrs. W. L. Harrison had a paper on "Famous Trees," and Mrs. Eldredge Waldron read the second chapter of Enos Mills' "Wild Life in the Rockies." A guessing game was won by Mrs. Duncan Lamont, and a pretty luncheon followed the program. The next meeting of the club will be held tomorrow evening with Mrs. Lela Brewer, 908 Lincoln avenue. Mrs. Charles Birdsall will read a paper on "Iceland."

* *

Congregational Church Auxiliary.

The Young Woman's auxiliary of the First Congregational church will meet Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. William W. Ranney, 1501 Wood avenue. Miss Alda Flansburg will finish reading the book started at the last meeting by Mrs. Edward W. Kent, Edward Steiner's "From Alien to Citizen."

* *

Children of Revolution.

Officers of James Noble chapter, Children of the Revolution, have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Miss Maude Rothrock Williams; vice president, Mrs. William T. Kasson, retired; vice president, Mrs. David Elliot; registrar, Miss Frances Foster; recording secretary, Roland Robinson; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Stote; treasurer, Richard Elliot; color bearer, Albert Logan.

* *

Washington Improvement League.

At the Washington school Friday afternoon was held a meeting of the School Improvement league. In the program were a paper by Mrs. James Heffernan entitled, "A Visit to the Home of the Navajo," a vocal solo by Mrs. Clarence E. Sibert and a piano solo by Miss Frances Bogue.

* *

Portia Club.

The meeting of the Portia club which was to have been held Thursday afternoon with Mrs. F. L. Robbins was postponed. The club will meet Thursday afternoon, March 11, with Mrs. G. W. Pauly, 1532 North Nevada avenue. Mrs. J. J. Eubank will be assistant hostess.

* *

Epworth League Indoor Picnic.

Sixty spruce trees, pine needles and a "camp fire" around which the members roasted apples, played mandolin and guitar and told stories, transformed the parlor of the First Methodist church into a woodland bower Tuesday evening when the Epworth league gave a delightful indoor picnic. The transformation scheme was carried out even to the "hiking" clothes worn by the merrymakers.

* *

Open Progress Club.

Monday afternoon the Open Progress club met at the Y. W. C. A., the hostesses being Mrs. J. H. Weigert, Mrs. C. V. Turner, Mrs. Griswold and Miss Belzer. Mrs. W. C. Robinson reviewed Kate Douglas Wiggins' story, "Wait-still Baxter," and Miss Flansburg talked on "In and Out of Venice."

* *

Kinnikinnik Chapter.

Kinnikinnik chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet Tuesday afternoon, March 9, with Mrs. W. W. Postlethwaite, 1804 Wood avenue. The program will include papers on "Colonial Colleges," by Mrs. Frederick P. Lilley, and "Some Newspapers of the Revolutionary Period," by Mrs. Francis W. Goddard. There will also be a musical program. All visiting daughters are cordially invited.

* *

Social Service Department.

The regular meeting of the social service department of the Woman's club will be held at the club rooms Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. W. H. R. Stote will speak on "Roads." A good attendance is desired.

* *

Woman's Societies Luncheon.

The annual luncheon of the Woman's societies of the First Presbyterian church was held Friday at the church, under the direction of Mrs. Robert A. Mack, chairman of the luncheon committee. Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, president of the society, presided.

* *

Woman's Union Meets.

The regular monthly business and foreign missionary meeting and luncheon of the Woman's union of the First Congregational church was held Friday at the church. Miss Jessie K. Fitzpatrick, field secretary of the W. B. M. I., talked of her work among the Congregational young women of the state, and Miss Edith Douglas of the girls' school at Samokov, Bulgaria, spoke on the relief work during the Balkan war. Current events were reviewed by Mrs. M. C. Gile, and there was a choice musical program.

* *

The Busy Ants.

The Busy Ants met Friday afternoon with Mrs. J. H. Kelly. After a program of vocal and instrumental solos luncheon was served. Special guests of the club were Mrs. W. N. N..., Mrs. Harry Martin and Mrs. Lloyd Knox. The next meeting will be Friday of this week with Mrs. J. N. Murray, 621 East Willamette avenue.

* *

Frances Willard W. C. T. U.

Thursday evening, Frances Willard W. C. T. U. held a public meeting at St. Paul's Methodist church. There was a business session and a pleasing program, the principal feature being an address on "Medical Temperance" by Dr. W. F. Martin. Others participating were Mrs. Sinton, the Misses Mildred and Pauline Lucas, Bonnie La Rue, Hazel Purdon, Ethel Foss, McKibbon, Mary Toneyman, Creaveling, Messrs. F. H. Edwards, George Johnson, Russell Spence, Alfred Frenzel and Ivor Sears.

* *

Woman's Literary Club.

The Woman's Literary club will meet Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock. The hostesses will be Mrs. A. D. Craigue, Mrs. James W. Scott and Mrs. Anna M. Rudy. Mrs. Manfred Allen will read a paper on "Burbank and His Work," and Mrs. George Stone an article on "The Geology of Colorado."

* *

Business Woman's Club.

Last week's meeting of the Business Woman's club at the Y. W. C. A. took the form of a guessing game, each guest being arrayed to represent the title of some book. Miss Ferris won honors by solving the greatest number of titles, Miss Harbaugh taking second place. Miss Blanche Jackson sang several solos, being accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Diana Tobey, and refreshments were served at the close of the program. Miss Mary Lewis, the recently elected president of the club, presided.

* *

North End W. C. T. U.

The North End W. C. T. U. will meet Saturday with Mrs. T. W. Cox, 1708 North Nevada avenue. There will be an address by the Rev. John Y. Ewart and a talk on "Travels Abroad" by Miss Fonetta Flansburg. The music will be in charge of Mrs. W. W. Warner. All who are interested are invited to attend.

* *

Fortnightly Study Club.

The Fortnightly Study club will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Mary White at the Alamo hotel. The program will be as follows:

American Music (Classical) .... Mrs. T. C. Denny

Roll Call .... Our Favorites

"AIR TOWELS"

From the World's Work.

The "air towel" is an ingenious device for drying the hands. As a sanitary, as well as economical, method of drying the hands, it seems almost ideal. The hands so dried come in contact with nothing but air.

The device is a rectangular casing that has an opening in the top for the hands. At the base, protruding from one of the fore legs, is a foot pedal which closes a quick-acting switch, thereby putting into operation a blower that forces air through an electric heating element into ducts and deflectors so arranged as to distribute the warmed air to all parts of the hands at the same time. The supply of hot air continues as long as the foot pedal is depressed, and the device is quickly put out of operation by the removal of the foot from the pedal. The hands are thoroughly dried in 30 seconds.

The device is easily installed and has the merit of continuous service without an attendant, there being nothing to supply or remove.

CURED OF CATARRH

OF

Twenty-Three Years Standing

MRS. J. H. BOURLAND

OF

Frankston, Texas

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM HER LETTERS:

March 28, 1901 —"Peruna cured me of catarrh of twenty-three years standing."

April 13, 1906 —"I shall spare no opportunity to speak a good word for the merits of Peruna."

Jan. 21, 1908 —"Peruna is all you claim it to be. Please accept my heartfelt thanks."

Aug. 23, 1909 —"I assure you that my first endorsement of Peruna was not exaggerated. I also regard Peruna as a very valuable household remedy."

April 9, 1912 —"I would state again that Peruna cured me of catarrh of twenty-three years standing."

Aug. 18, 1914 —"I always try to keep Peruna on hand during the winter, for coughs, colds and catarrh. I advise all mothers to do so."

Everyone should have a copy of "The Ills of Life," which contains scores of testimonials from men and women equally honest and creditable as the author of the above correspondence.

The Peruna Co., :- Columbus, Ohio

Spring Time Remember Is Blood Cleaning Time

Entire System is Clogged. Great Hordes of Germs Congest the Blood to Cause Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema and Other Skin Diseases.

S. S. S. ... Nerve Strength ... Invigorated Blood.

If you feel ... and feel utterly used up your blood ... a bath.

It is ... how quickly you brace up ... S. S. S. After the long nights of winter have slowed you down, ... sluggish, and filled your system with the cramps, aches and acids of ... blood you actually ... of S. S. S.

... pimples, tetter, boils, and all impurities in the blood ... out by the remarkable ... of S. S. S. It is in the nature of ... blood. It is not a "dope," ... there is not a drop of ... It is a far better ... any "bracer." ... It is just as pure as ... to an invalid ... to S. S. S. ... [illegible]

It sweeps its way into the blood ... flushes every artery, vein and capillary; awakens functional activity and ... a wonderful ... through ...

There is one ingredient in S. S. S. which serves the active purpose of stimulating the myriad of cells to the healthy and judicious selection of their own essential nutriment.

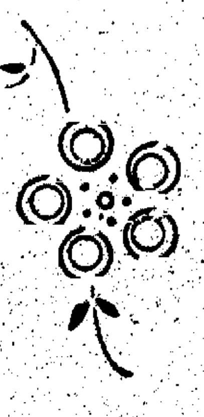
And if, from the ... of some disturbing poison a condition of eruptive disease is set up, S. S. S. so directs the action of the local cells that the poison is rejected and eliminated from their presence.

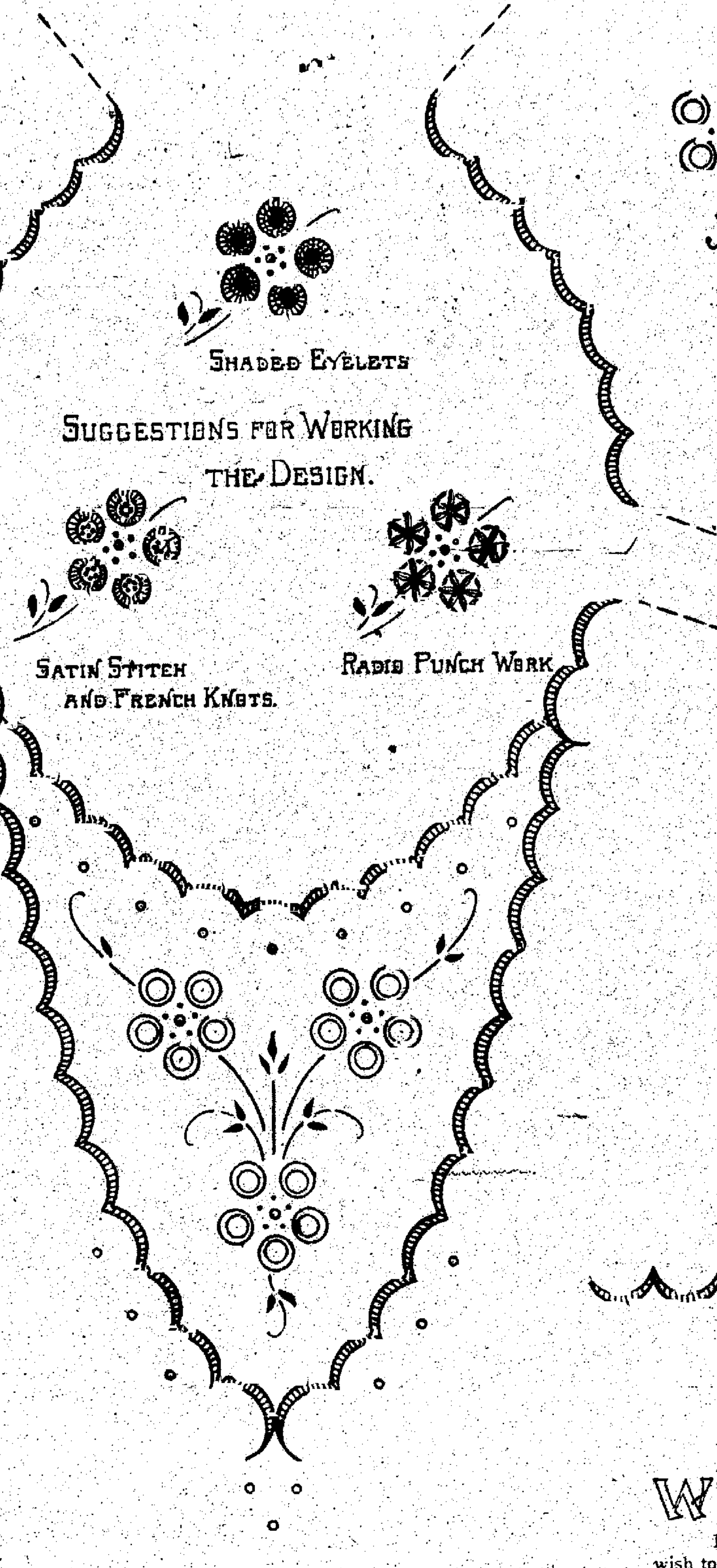
Thus, when the cells break down to cause the formation of carbuncles, S. S. S. so stimulates cellular activity that new and healthy matter ... are rapidly supplied and ... The same is true of ... of skin eruptions ... which cause ... eczema, lupus, psoriasis, tetter, etc. The action of S. S. S. in effect is like giving the entire blood ... a good bath. ... [illegible]

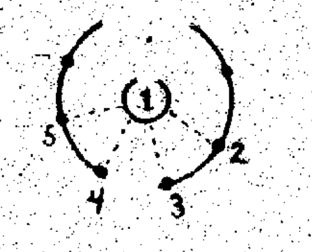
Get a bottle of S. S. S. ... [illegible]

WORK and PLAY for the IDLE HOUR

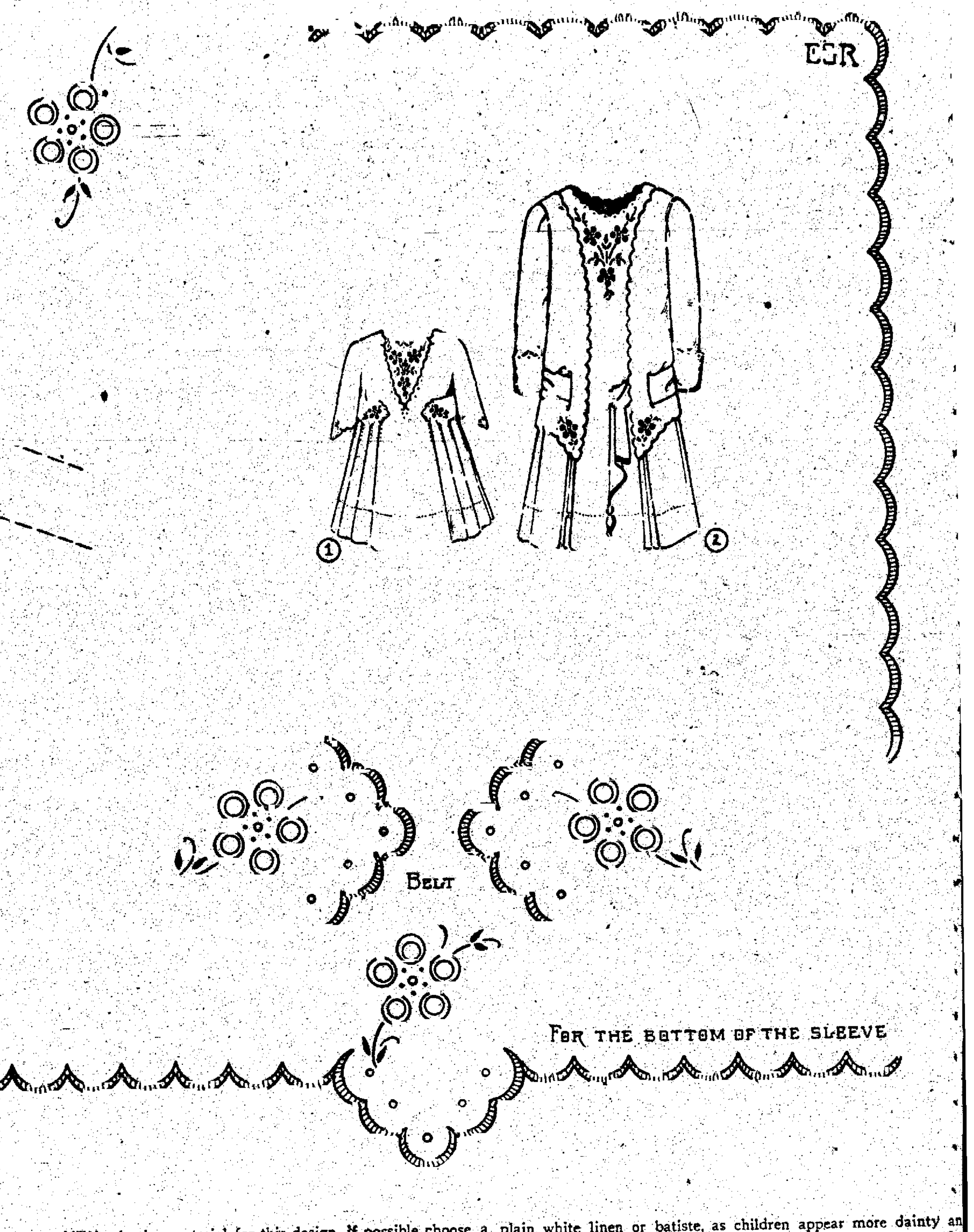
BELT, SLEEVE AND YOKE DESIGNS FOR A CHILD'S DRESS







Make a stitch between 1 and 2, tie the thread on the wrong side, then bring the needle up at 1, down at 2; up at 3, down at 2; up at 1, down at 4; up at 1, down at 3; up at 4, down at 3; up at 1, down at 4; up at 1, down at 4; up at 5—and continue until the circle has been worked. As these circles in the design are tiny, five or six points may be enough to use.



WHEN selecting material for this design, if possible choose a plain white linen or batiste, as children appear more dainty an charming dressed in white, especially in the Summer. Of course if you prefer something other than white, use a very lig green, blue or tan.

Before transferring the design, trace the outline of the neck on a paper, cut it out and fit it on the child or over the pattern yo wish to use. If the design is too largre, alter on the shoulder. The seam is indicated by lines. If the design is not large enough, add mo scallops at the shoulder, by using a thimble and tracing around it. The V-shaped line of scallops in front may be omitted and the roun neck used with the design below.

Two sketches for dresses are given. By referring to them you can easily see just how to apply the design. In No. 1, the belt is n attached to the dress, except at each end with a tiny button. Use the scallop at the top of the page for the edge of No. 2 and use ge tions of it, if you wish a pointed effect at the bottom of the coat or over-blouse.

Three suggestions are given for working the design. The first one—shaded eyelets—work exactly like any other eyelet, only th stitching is deeper on the one side than on the other. In the second suggestion, the circles are worked in satin stitch and the cente filled with small French knots. The third idea is for "radio" punch work. If this stitch is used, only trace the outer edge of the circl the inner one is not needed. Use a large needle and follow the directions given elsewhere, for working.

When embroidering the dress why not obtain the keynote of the color scheme from the childs eyes? The result is sure to be plea ing. For the youngster with brown eyes, light tan or ecru is especially nice, worked in brown. For the blue-eyed child, use white ma terial and embroider the design in blue. The second stitch described would be the best one to use. Work the circles in Delft blue an use either white or forget-me-not blue for the knots in the center of the circles. Use satin stitch for the leaves, and work them in Del blue. Use the same color for the stems and scallops; all other dots and circles work in French knots or forget-me-not blue.

-For the child with gray eyes, don't use gray—if blue predominates use the same color scheme described for the blue-eyed chil If green is more prominent, work the design in two tones of soft green. If brown is more noticeable, use that color.

Children grow very rapidly and for this reason many mothers sew by hand. A large tuck on the underneath side of the dress the hem-line makes it very easy to lengthen when it becomes necessary.

Some Hints About Lenten Sewing

LENT is the time of year when all systematic women make it a point to put their wardrobe in good order. The making of new lingerie is a fine occupation during this period, when sewing circles are popular. The department stores and shops are full of low-priced muslins and remnants of laces and embroideries just now for this purpose.

The wise woman, however, buys the best of materials, when she puts her time and sewing on them. She has found out that this pays. Home-made articles wear longer and launder better than bought ones and they usually cost less.

White petticoats, fairly full, with a ruffle at the foot, are in style once more. Sheer muslin for these, with a ribbon run through the beading at the top of the ruffle is excellent taste, as the transparent materials that will constitute Summer gowns this year, require dainty and attractively trimmed undergarments.

Combinations of all sorts are in order as women have grown to revel in the comfort of a snug-fitting garment and one that will go on in a trice.

Nightdresses and covers are made of crinkled cotton or muslin that is sheer and dainty and will not require ironing unless one desires. These crinkled articles of apparel may be trimmed as elaborately as the plain ones, and they are being universally adapted by women who are sensibly gowned.

White gowns are more popular than colored ones for finishing the garments, because they look well under any gown. Hand-embroidered articles are still high in favor, although the patterns are as a rule small and dainty and not so open in effect as formerly.

Hand Work On Undergarments.

DURING Lent, it is well to have hand embroidery always ready, as it can be done much more readily at the quiet gatherings that mark this season, than in the rush and tumult of the Winter happenings.

Many women start as soon as Lent begins, to look over their partly-worn undergarments first, and this plan is to be commended. We frequently find by careful mending, darning and renovating, we can do without many new articles and economy is the rage just now it seems whether through necessity or not.

The woman who expects to wear full skirts the coming season, will, however, have to make new petticoats. The old ones can often be cut into common aprons, or if soft enough, they make excellent dusters.

Daintiness of material and finish mark the new lingerie. Nainsook, finely tucked and finished with ruffles of lace, a stiff bow of ribbon here and there is a novelty. The seams are usually put together with hemstitched beading and the tucks of plaits are often briar or cat-stitched. There is thus plenty of finishing by hand to be done.

The six weeks of the Lenten season lend themselves to the housewife most admirably as a time when she can overhaul and replenish her linen closet.

Overhauling Linen Closet.

IT COMES just between seasons, when she can give her attention to the shelves, filled with sheets, pillow cases, spreads and towels. A friend of mine has had quantities of home-spun linen given her by her grandmother. She intends to use some of it for a large bed spread, with her monogram in the center, the hems being hemstitched. She will have a spread in the latest style and one that will last for several lifetimes. The rest of the linen is to be cut into towels, with a tiny initial in each hem.

The marking of household linen has come to be universally adopted. This is a day of laundries and plenty [illegible] of this kind is advisable. It ends a charm, too, when one sees each piece marked, if it is done in a plain but attractive way.

There is no worse taste than the splashy towels one sees nowadays. Many women think the more they are embroidered and initialed the better. If you intend to do some this Lent, try a simple design. You will be far better pleased when they are hung on the racks. White embroidery is always first choice.

Delightful sewing is the hemming or hemstitching of napkins. Small fruit or tea napkins with the initial in one corner are very pretty.

The large tablecloth for dinners needs no embellishment, save a centerpiece, but we can expend ourselves these Lenten days in making the elaborate luncheon and tea cloths. These are drawn and embroidered and have a large monogram in one corner, if the cloth is square, or at one side, if it be circular in form.

Many a housewife overlooks her kitchen towels and holders. These should be replenished at this season. There should be plenty of kitchen aprons, too, on hand from ones that cover the dress entirely to the dainty affairs suitable for serving.

The housewife who employs the weeks of Lent in looking after her household wants is surely repaid, when she can go to her linen closet and see it full, with everything in good order. She is like the virtuous woman of whom Solomon said, "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Eleanor Norris' Answers to Correspondents

Initialing.

MRS. W. L. L.—Old English letters are always in good taste for marking linen, but why not develop them in a new way, thus making them very distinctive.

Instead of filling in the initials with padding for solid satin stitch, mark bars at regular intervals across the space which represents the satin stitch and then embroider the entire initial, including the bars, in French stem stitch. This will produce a very graceful light effect, which looks especially well on [illegible] cloths and napkins. It is not unlike Irish cut work in appearance, but has greater wearing qualities, since the work is not cut, and there is no strain on the connecting bars.

When making French stemming, first take a row of running stitches, around the entire initial and then using this as a padding, take the top stitch over it and at right angles to it. The stitch is taken not only over the padding, but the material [illegible], taking up a tiny bit of the [illegible] each time, producing a small cord-like effect on the right side.

The letters of any old English alphabet could be reproduced in this way, by merely marking in the bars, before beginning to embroider.

Buttonhole Couching.

Miss E. J. L.—Buttonhole couching is just exactly what the name implies, couching or holding a cord in place by means of buttonhole stitches. A finer cotton than the couching cord is used for the buttonholing, the stitches of which are taken over the cord about [illegible] of an inch apart, so that the cord underneath will show.

The floss used for the buttonholing may be the same or a contrasting color to the cord used for the couching.

This stitch is often used as a decorative trimming on children's dresses and blouses. It is also often used as a finish for the scalloped edge of a center, where the scallops are not cut out, the center being finished with lace.

Braiding on Small Garments.

Mrs. N. M. P.—Braiding has returned [illegible] as a trimming for children's [illegible] as well as the grown-ups [illegible]. A little dress of pink or blue [illegible] with a yoke outlined by a braided design and a narrow braided border on skirt and cuffs done in white would be very smart looking. The belt of a little dress of this sort would need only a single row of the braid around the edge.

A coat of pique with collar and cuffs braided and the buttonholes surrounded with three plain rows of braid, could be more quickly accomplished than embroidery and would be very up-to-date. Any simple braiding pattern could be used for the collar and cuffs, the edges of which could be scalloped in deep, plain scallops, which would look quite unusual with the braid trimming.

Cap and Slippers.

N. A. B.—Turkish toweling is now being utilized, not only for bath room slippers, but also for the new bath room caps. The slippers are quite easily made and any old slipper top can be used as a guide for the pattern. The material can be shaped so that a seam comes in the back after the manner of a bedroom slipper, or they can be shaped as the bedroom mules, with the goods extending across the toes to the middle of the soles.

The toweling is lined and a casing stitched at the top, so that any extra fullness may be drawn up by means of a ribbon. Before adjusting the tops to the slipper soles, a bit of embroidery done in French knot flowers and lazy daisy leaves, should be embroidered on the toe.

The caps are turned back across the front and gathered in the back. The turned-back section is embroidered with French knot flower sprays.

A cap and slippers of this kind embroidered would make a very attractive and practical gift.

Scallops.

N. G. M.—Scallops as a finish for sheets and pillow cases is not only one of the nicest ways to finish them, but it is also more durable then hemstitching would be.

Of course, the scallops need to be well padded and this can be accomplished either by filling in between the marked lines of the scallops with rows of chain stitching or by filling the scallops in solidly with rows of running stitches, before applying the buttonholing. The work can also be given more stability if after the scallops are completed and cut out, an extra and tiny buttonhole edge is added to the extreme edge of the scallops.

Scrim Curtains.

D. F. H.—Very pretty curtains could be made of scrim by darning a border on them, using blue mercerized cotton. Any color, which would harmonize with your room, could be substituted for the blue.

A simple but effective border and one which could be very quickly accomplished, can be made by taking a stitch over five threads of the scrim, then under three and over five again, continuing in this way around the curtain. Allow a space of two or three threads of the scrim, and make another row, alternating the long top stitches with those of the first row; now make a th row corresponding to the first, the sa distance from the second row, as second is from the first one. A straight line pattern could be copied a applied as a border in darning.

Curtains made in this way would good looking on the wrong side if little care were exercised in fasten the threads neatly.

Indian Designs.

Mrs. P. O. W.—Indian rug desi adapted for scarfs and pillows are tremely effective for use in a den room furnished in mission style. As patterns are simple in construct they can very readily be applied by needleworker.

Felt or a gray linen can be use a background, and either silk or w or a combination of both employed carry out the brilliantly colored m The best way to represent the de in the embroidery is by means of outline stitch, laid in rows, side by so as to produce a solid mass of col

The very large motifs can be cut f felt and appliqued in place, the figures being done in colored emb ery.

Curtains of casement cloth or scrim, darned with a border or th colors to match the scarf would most attractive in a room where pill and scarf of this kind were used.

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Why We Get No Messages from the Grave

A Spirit Body Can Make No Impressions Whatever Upon, and Can Set Up No Vibrations In Our Material Body, Says Dr. Woods Hutchinson in the Third Article of His Great Series Next Sunday, "Why Civilized Man Is Losing His Hair."

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson
President-Elect of the
American Academy of Medicine.

HUMANITY has always felt an immense and most natural curiosity about both its past and its future. "What was I before I came into the light of the day? What shall I be after I have closed my eyes upon it forever?" has been echoed in every age and in every clime.

"The life of man," said the grand old pagan Northumbrian chief, Eadwine, to the Roman monks who came to convert him, "is like a sparrow flying through an open window into the great banquet-hall at night, fluttering for a few moments in the torchlight and then out again into the darkness whence it came."

From the reappearance to us of our lost loved ones in dreams came at an early age the belief that our life does not end here, but continues in some future state or sphere. Hence, what more natural than the hope that if we could in some way communicate with those who had gone before, could receive messages from the dead, we should be able to solve the mystery of our future?

Probably as much energy has been spent by humanity in the endeavor to establish communication with the departed, to receive such information from those gone before, as upon any other single problem. But, with all due reverence and profound respect for the touching natural affection which has mainly prompted these efforts, scarcely is there a realm in which the returns have been so indefinite, so meagre and so disappointing. Even those who believe most firmly in a future life, are compelled to echo the melancholy refrain of the Tentmaker:

"Strange, is it not? That of the myriads who
Before us passed the door of Darkness through
Not one returns to tell us of the road
Which to discover we must travel too?"

It is only just lately that we have begun to realize and understand the reason for the disappointing and inadequate nature of these communications from disembodied spirits, and the purpose of this paper is to briefly and impartially set forth the scientific facts which make it so extremely difficult to communicate in any way with those in the other world, and, so far as we can see, will always make such communication difficult, if not practically impossible.

This is, of course, without in the slightest degree raising the question of whether a future life exists. In fact, allowing that to be taken for granted, to point out that this extreme difficulty still exists. Nor, on the other hand, has it any bearing upon religious beliefs founded upon revelation, inasmuch as such messages as have been brought back from the other world and made the basis of religions were for the most part brought back by gods and not by men, and gods, of course, are exempt from all the ordinary rules of evidence.

Religious Claims Not Touched upon in Discussion.

A message or revelation brought by a god from the other world has no bearing on the question whether it is possible for an ordinary mortal to bring back or send such a message, for the gods, in the nature of the case, are immortals and have either always lived in this celestial sphere, or have been permitted to appear on earth for a brief period in order that they might establish communication between the two worlds. The same is true of the revelations of a future world, alleged to have been made by living men: their claim was not that they had died and gone to another world and then come back, but that they had visited the future world in some form of trance as a special mark of divine favor, and then been permitted to come back to earth and relate what they had seen. So that the discussion will throw neither credit nor discredit upon any of the claims of religion, nor bear upon the question as to whether there be a future life or not. It is merely an attempt to explain why alleged messages from the dead, or from the deceased returning to earth, are of such a scanty and unsatisfactory character.

Renewed attention has been fixed upon this subject all over the world by the recent statement of the once eminent scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, of Birmingham University, England, that he had received messages from the dead and particularly from "fragments of the personality of his former friend, F. W. H. Myers, which he was convinced were genuine and established the possibility of communication with the other world. Unfortunately, the eager hope roused by this statement was sadly dashed by his refusal to comply with the prompt and universal demand that he should publish these messages at once — on the ground that while the evidence was sufficient to convince him of their genuineness, it probably would not carry conviction to any one else. Which, it may be remarked in passing, is a universal and world-old characteristic of all such evidence.

It may be further frankly stated that in the bright lexicon of science there is no such word as "impossible"—and although the difficulties of a communication with another, or spirit, world are extremely great and absolutely fundamental in our bodily structure, this is by no means to say that they are absolutely inseparable, and that they may not possibly some day be overcome. Merely to point out the tremendous, inherent limitations upon our powers of communication with a world outside our own bodies and that all our supposed means of receiving impressions by any other means than through our five senses so far reported—are on careful investigation found to be absolute illusions.

Only Through Our Senses Are We Kept from Isolation.

We are absolutely incapable of realizing how completely isolated, how terribly and utterly alone in the universe each one of us human beings is. We eat, we drink, we wake, we sleep; we shudder with fear and glow with pleasure. We are a little world, the mocrocosm of the ancients. We live, we move and know all that goes on within our own boundaries. But, except for the evidence of our senses, each one of us is the only man, or the only woman, alive in the world! The only proof we have of the existence of other human beings is through the impressions which they make upon our senses, of sight, of hearing, of smell, or touch—in other words which their bodies make upon our bodies. The moment that they have no bodies, that they become disembodied spirits—and of the fate of the body we have, of course, not the slightest doubt; even though the spirit has passed over into the beyond the body remains and decays in the grave they cease to have any means by which they can make impressions upon our senses.

Even though they may possess what is termed a "spirit body," that spirit body can make no impressions whatever upon and can set up no vibrations in our material body. If it should be urged that we all have a spiritual body which cannot demonstrate itself to the evidence of our senses, but which can communicate with their spiritual body, that would bring us into the impasse, that we ought to be able to communicate equally well with the spiritual bodies of other human beings who are still living upon the earth, with our friends in the next State, or over the mountains or across the Atlantic. And if there is anything which is absolutely and abundantly proved beyond the possibility of serious doubt, it is that no such power of communication has ever been proved to exist. All alleged instances of it so far have been proved to be purely imaginary or the result of coincidence or of downright fraud. Would anybody dream for a moment of buying wheat or stocks on the strength of a tip received from the spiritual body of a friend of his in Odessa, or London, or Buenos Ayres? What credit would be given in court to a man who declared he had stabbed another, on the strength of a spirit message from Sicily, that the man whom he attacked was plotting to murder him? All such messages between man and man which do not come through and cannot be supported by the evidence of the senses and "checked up" by repetition or other witnesses are merely old wives' tales and sea-serpent stories, which are no more considered or deferred to in the practical conduct of life than the will-o-the-wisp as a guide to navigation or the hooting of an owl as a sign of impending death.

Even the messages which come to us from our senses are not one-tenth as definite and specific as we usually believe. Take our most vivid and constantly exercised sense, that of sight. What we really *see* is not things, or persons, or entire objects, as we usually declare, but simply certain combinations of light and darkness, of color and outline, which we have learned in infancy to associate with certain things. For instance, if we say we see an orange, what we really see is a round disc of color, which we have learned to call yellow, with certain shadings upon it which make us think that it bulges toward us in the middle—in other words, is convex—and which, if we were to grasp it, we should find to be of a globular shape and pimply roughness; and if we were to smell it, would have a more or less pungent odor. A skilfully painted and shaded picture of an orange would make exactly the same impression upon our sense of sight as would the orange itself.

Similarly, when we say we see a horse, we merely see certain outline of shades of brown or black, or gray, which we have learned to associate in our childhood with the term "horse," and which, if we were to put our hand on it, we should find to be soft and warm and hairy and to have certain powers and capacities for carrying us and drawing burdens. If the horse were half a mile or more away across the fields we should probably have difficulty, unless ranchers or farmers, in telling whether it was a horse or a cow. So it goes with all familiar objects. But when it comes to an unfamiliar object we are completely at sea. Our first impulse is to try to get nearer to it, so that we can touch and handle it. If we are very young and impulsive we will probably taste it and smell it and use all our senses to try and solve the problem of what the thing may be before we give it up. As we grow older, however, we steadily accumulate conceit, and instead of saying frankly when we encounter something new or that we cannot positively recognize from our previous experience that we don't know what it is we make a guess at it, call it something, and say it is that. Usually either the known thing it most resembles or the thing we are most expecting to see.

This is the way, for instance, in which we see ghosts. We see a ghastly wavering outline of white in the darkness of the lonely road; a grim-sheeted figure, standing at the foot of our bed. We jump to the conclusion that it is a human figure; it must be a ghost, because this is the way in which ghosts appear. But instead of walking boldly up to it and bravely corroborating our visual impressions by our actual ones, which would invariably show us that it was either a streak of moonlight coming through the trees or open blinds, a sheet waving in the wind, a garment which we had hung up before we went to sleep or some innocent thing of that sort—we shriek and pull the bedclothes over our heads or run madly down the road as if the devil himself were after us.

The only reason why ghosts are invariably clad in white is that white is the easiest color to see in the dark. If there was light enough to see and recognize any of the other colors, there would also be light enough to show us that the ghost was some perfectly harmless piece of drapery or carpentry. There is only one law that can be laid down about ghosts, and that is that they never are seen when there is light enough to recognize any other color than white. The utmost that any living human being ever saw of a ghost was a whitish streak in the darkness, and his imagination did the rest—burning eyes, hollow tones, ringing of bells, clanking of chains and all the classic picture. I said that the only reason ghosts wear white is that this is the only color which can be seen when it is dark enough to leave full play to the imagination. But there is another reason: About ten years ago a group of physicians and scientists became interested in a series of well-authenticated ghostly appearances near a house in one of the southern English counties. It was a ghost which walked about and answered in hollow tones when spoken to. This was enough for most of the lay observers to whom the apparition appeared, and without waiting to investigate further they levelled half the fences in the surrounding county in their mad rush to escape. The group of investigators went quietly down to the nearest village and an hour after dark distributed themselves through the lanes and roads surrounding the "haunted house." For three nights nothing was seen; but on the fourth their vigilance was rewarded by the appearance and immediate capture of the "ghost," who turned out to be an hysterical young woman living in the house, who had the habit of walking and talking in her sleep. This set them thinking, and they then made inquiries all over the centre and south of England for recent instances of past or present ghosts, with the result that in seven cases out of ten they were able to prove that the family inhabiting the house had an hysterical, excitable young girl among its members who was known occasionally to walk in her sleep.

"Headless Horsemen" in a Class by Themselves.

Of course, the ghosts of murderers who appear on the heath upon which their gibbets stood, or of "headless horsemen" who dash with shrieks of demoniac laughter through the lanes where they revelled and plundered in their lifetime, are in another class together. Their existence depends almost exclusively upon the testimony of convivial gentlemen, aiming for home in a state of considerable confusion, most of them with an uneasy dread of the welcome that may be awaiting them when they arrive. The singular preference always shown by well-conducted ghosts for the midnight hour is due partly to the fact that this is the very middle and deadliest centre of the "hours of darkness," during which uneasy spirits are pronest to roam abroad; but, chiefly, that somewhere between 11:30 and 1 a. m. is the hour at which nine-tenths of all the convivial gatherings around alehouse fires or in social clubs break up. It will be recalled that the hour at which the immortal Tam o' Shanter saw his hair-raising visions was precisely the "midnight mirk," and that "Kings may be great, but Ham was glorious." On the other hand, there is not a single instance anywhere on record in any age where any one was fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to see a ghost and had the courage and coolness to walk up to it and endeavor to lay his hands on it, that it did not immediately "vanish into thin air"; in other words, prove to be pure moonshine or other light illusion, or else turn out to be some sheeted mischief-maker, some shirt or sheet left hanging out to dry; a donkey, or horse, or white cow; a white chicken, or white owl, or some other equally harmless and commonplace object of nature.

It is also to be remembered that in almost all the famous apparitions of history—for instance in the immortal Ghost of Hamlet's father when it appeared before the Queen, and in Banquo's Ghost, which "would not down" before the horror-crazed eyes of Macbeth—the ghost appeared only to the one person who was, so to speak, most likely to see him and was entirely invisible to all the others who were present and who stared in amazement at the excited words and gestures of the man who was "seeing things." The Queen mother could see no trace of the ghost of the elder Hamlet when her son addressed it in her chamber. And the terrified Lady Macbeth made piteous appeal to her husband not to "make such faces at an empty stool," when no one else in the banquet hall could see anything but Banquo's empty chair at the board. Macbeth alone knew that Banquo had been murdered by his orders on the way to the banquet, and in only Macbeth's vision rose his ghost. Another singular quality about ghosts of all sorts is that they overdo the thing. They go beyond even the rules of the spiritist game. If the ghost of a departed friend can make itself visible to our senses, it must be through our ability to see his so-called spirit body. But the very boldest of spiritists have never ventured to claim that clothing, weapons and other inanimate objects also have a spiritual body which may reappear. Yet practically every ghost of which we have any clear and detailed description appears not merely as the ghost of his face, body, his voice, but also of his clothing and his weapons or tools. The horror-stricken exclamation of Hamlet on seeing the ghost is:

"My father's spirit in arms? All is not well!"

In the one clear, positive, detailed account which I ever succeeded in getting personally of the appearance to a lady of the spirit body of a deceased gentleman friend of hers, the thing that stood out most prominently was that her attention was first called to the apparition by a dim, reddish glow over in one corner of her room—in the darkest corner, of course. This, as she concentrated her attention upon it, turned out to be the lighted end of her departed friend's cigar, and his features gradually emerged into clearness behind it! While one might concede the possession of a spiritual body to the gentleman himself, it would rather strain credulity to concede such a privileged possession to a ten-cent Havana. Space forbids entering into detail, but it would be safe to say that at least half, if not two-thirds of the alleged apparitions of visible ghosts and spirits and spiritual bodies from another world have been based on misinterpretations of simple white effects in the lonesome dark, such as we have described; while the other third, on careful tracing, have been found to be due either to the delirium of strong drink, of incipient fever or the deliriums of approaching insanity.

No Evidence of Spirit Communication.

It may be that some day a bridge will be constructed with infinite pains between our minds and those of our loved ones who have gone before, but there is not a shade of ponderable evidence, as yet, that such a communication has been established. And the dwellers in the other world certainly have been most unfortunate in their self-appointed intermediaries. The impressions derived from the other of our senses concerned in occasional communications that of touch, are of a slightly different and more intimate character. As the old saying runs, "Seeing is believing, but feeling is the naked truth," and we are naturally disposed to place greater confidence in the messages brought to us by actual contact with and free handling of an object than in those from either sight or hearing. But even these messages of touch, intimate and convincing as they are, are at bottom of the same purely physical character as the messages through our other senses.

When we say that we hold a knife in our hands, for instance, all we mean is that we feel certain vibrations in the nerve endings in the sensitive skin of our fingers and palm, which our eyes have taught us to associate with a certain shape and brightness, our ears [illegible] a certain metallic sound, when struck, [illegible] merely conscious of certain impressions [illegible]ardness, or softness, or roundness or [illegible]eness, sharpness or dullness, heat and [illegible]th, roughness and smoothness. These [illegible]eptions we begin at a very early day to [illegible]d into pictures, so to speak, which we con[illegible] with certain things; and this is what the [illegible]aby is doing in infancy, when he eagerly clutches at every object within his reach. Indeed, as we well know, although in one sense more convincing, our sense of touch is really more often and less definitely informing than any of our other senses. A familiar commonplace is the difficulty we have in distinguishing one coin from another of about the same size, in our pockets, without bringing them out to where we can judge them by the sense of sight.

Though there are still things to be learned about the human body, there is practically no longer any dark corner in which the soul can hide itself, or where may be concealed some wireless plant or X-Ray apparatus by which the gulf between this world and the next can be spanned. Every shred of knowledge which we possess has come to us through the evidence of our five senses. Mechanical vibrations of the ether, called light, mechanical vibrations of the air, called sound, pressure vibrations of our tactile end organs, called touch, chemical reactions upon our nerves of smell, everything that we know and imagine, is made up of combinations and memories of these four sets of vibrations. When the human body becomes so equipped that it can receive impressions through other media than those of its senses, or when the spirit body becomes equipped with some sort of vibrator or resonator which is capable of activating our present receiving mechanisms, then messages may be received from the dead, and answers returned, but not till then.

DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON,
The World's Foremost Writer on Medical Science.

Other articles in this series one each Sunday will be as follows:

No. 4 Why civilized man is losing his hair.
No. 5—Why we grow fat.
No. 6—Why we grow thin.

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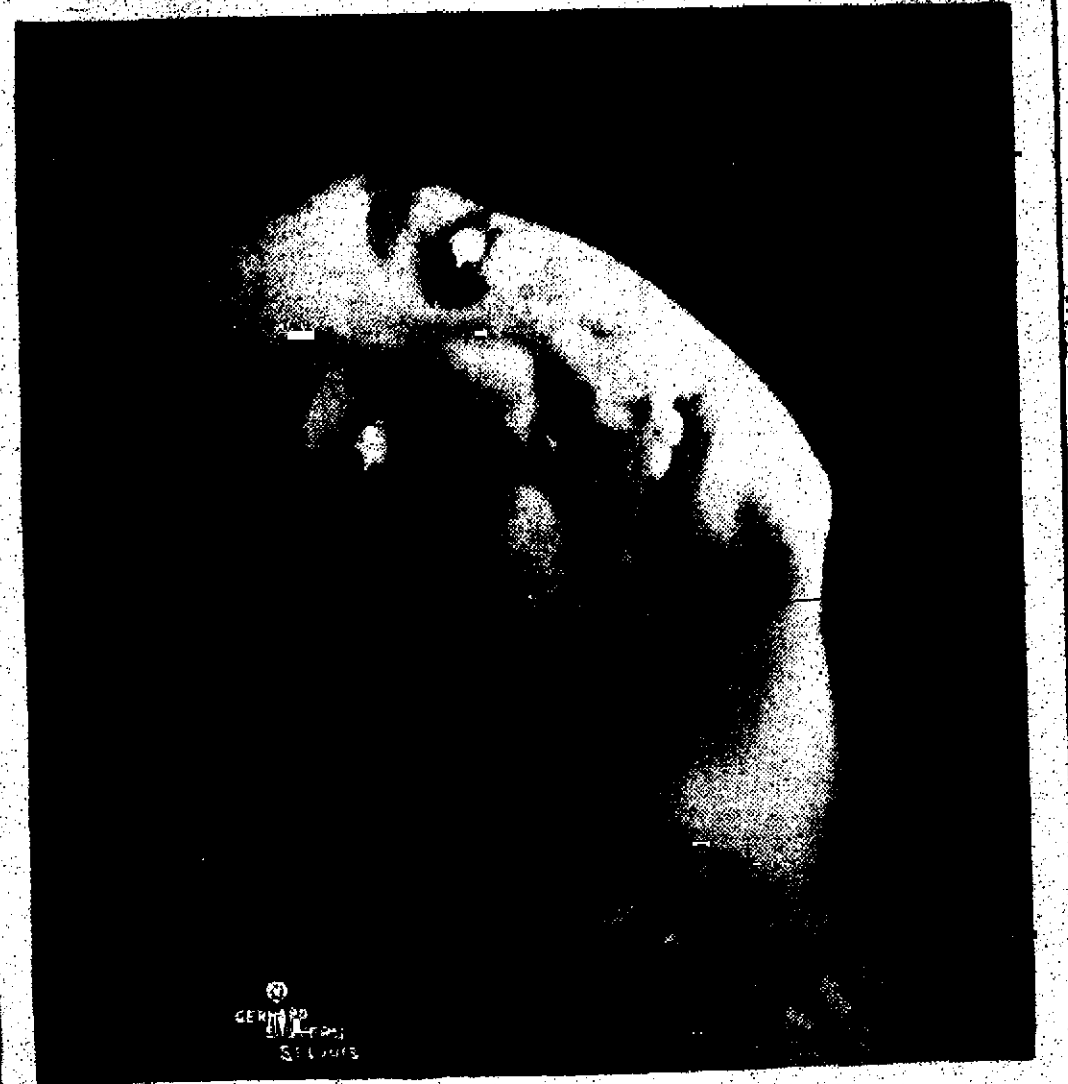
Magazine Feature Section

SMILE AND HAVE BEAUTIFUL LIPS

Jacques LaTour, Noted Beauty Expert, Declares We Can Improve Appearance of Guardians of the Mouth By Proper Exercise



UPPER left, Mary Gray in a petulant pose. Upper right, Leonore Ulrich in a thoughtful mood. Below from left to right, Dorothy Delmar, William Fairbanks and Eva Tanguay.

BY JACQUES LA TOUR.

Be chary of your smiles as a miser with his coin, says Marilynn Miller, but she is wrong. Smile if you would have the beautiful ruby lips. Smile if you would have your lips well formed. Smile if you would have your mouth bear a pleasing expression all the time.

The smile is not only the surest way to win friends, but it is the surest way to make yourself look pleasing so you can retain your friends. There is nothing a woman needs more to recommend her than a pleasant face. When you see a woman with a pouting mouth or with a moody look on her face you naturally are not attracted, so I say you should smile often.

I do not mean for you to go in public wearing a forced smile on your face. If you do it will make you look like a Simple Simon, which is worse than looking like the chief mourner at a funeral. Please do not look like a Simple Simon for it will make men shun you and make women hate the sight of you. Look natural while in public, but when you are alone smile and smile and smile. Smiling is the best exercise for the homely countenance. It not only helps the lips and makes them red and full but it brings the twinkles to the eye and the twinkles are an asset.

Now let us read over what Marilynn Miller says about smiling.

"[illegible] in real life as on the stage, we dist[illegible] a man who [illegible] his face in a perpetual [illegible]. Having observed such a [illegible] for any length of ti[illegible] we [illegible] grow weary.

"A [illegible] countenance may [illegible] with goodness and graciousness [illegible] as its owner [illegible] which [illegible] suspected of [illegible] actor knows this and for that reason, except the villain and the soubrette, avoids its too active use as he would a coal hole with the lid off. The leading woman is likewise chary of her smiles; she uses them with as great care and economy as Russell Sage did small change. She never really gets beyond a semi-smile, or smilling glances that shoot and illuminate like sudden gleams that glow through autumn clouds, for to break into a broad grin would be to smash almost any scene.

Yet, on the stage or off, what is lovelier than a fair woman's smile when favorably disposed? With discretion, smiles chase over her face fleeter than salt sprinkled on a kindled fire, and elude us like the echoe of falling waters in a dream. It has been said that woman has two smiles that an angel might envy, the smile that accepts a lover before words are uttered, and the one that lights on her first-born baby.

In your popular leading man there lies usually a mixture of the dejected and the forlorn. He can't draw shucks at a matinee if he is a smiler. It is the comedian, the soubrette and villain whose business it is to indulge in this pastime! This trio can work the muscles of their faces into as many creases as there are lines on a map and nobody will complain.

"The suppressed smile is one of the most useful of theatrical artifice, and one of the most effective when employed by a genuine artist. There is more value in a threatened smile, every instinct of merriment held in subjection, than in all the smiles, grins and grimaces that were ever disclosed at a smiling and grinning match behind a horse collar at an English fair.

"The nicely poised composure of a well-bred man or woman is rather more pleasing and enduring than the grinning giddiness of a chimpanzee. To be effective, the smile must be sparingly used, as tobasco in one's soup."

DIRECTIONS GOOD ENOUGH WHILE IN COMPANY.

Miss Miller's directions may be good enough while in the presence of others, but that is not the way to be beautiful. She may know a lot about what society says is the proper way to act, but I know vastly more about how to woo beauty and keep her until you are old and grayhaired. When you are alone act like a champanzee if you wish, act like a hyena if you desire, it is no one's affairs but your own and you are your own master. Nicely poised composure marks the well-bred man, she says. We will grant what she says is correct, but we will never grant that it makes the man beautiful. If you wish to appear composed while in public, that is all right, but the composure is not for your own boudoir. When alone you are confronted with the work of keeping yourself young and you have to be at it everlastingly or the mouth will shut up tightly and you cannot smile when you wish.

It is [illegible] to cultivate a pretty mouth and it is just as [illegible] to [illegible] it after nature has given you a beautiful mouth. [illegible] has something to do with [illegible], but training is the chief factor. I believe training can [illegible] almost any defect of the [illegible] lips, [illegible] it takes a surgeon to alter.

The primly brought-up girl shows her lack of the light and laughing side of life by her thin lips and straight mouth. Sometimes, however, there is an opposite condition where the frivolity runs riot and the lips and mouth tell the tale too plainly. Guard against that condition. Attain the happy medium and you will be not only popular but justly so.

Reading of character in a girl's lips is becoming a recognized art. How often do we hear the expression that a person has a happy mouth, a sorrowful mouth or some other kind of a mouth?

I would recommend that you blow bubbles to get a good [illegible] for the lips. Children should be supplied with plenty of pipes for blowing bubbles and while they should not be made to blow them, they should be given every encouragement to do so.

Society women should blow bubbles too. It is [illegible]. [illegible] their lips and will prevent th[illegible] from sagging. The [illegible] be massaged every night. Start at the outer corners of the mouth and rub inwardly toward the nose. The muscles will sag and become limp if they are not exercised.

Laughing and whistling are both good exercise. When you have tired of laughing take to whistling. It is fine for the lips and mouth.

The working girl will say she hasn't time for such things and although she wishes to be beautiful and have beautiful lips she pleads she has not the time the society woman has. But she is mistaken there. The working girl has plenty of time if she manages rightly. Management is the greatest trouble of all women no matter what it is they do. This business of making your lips beautiful can be done in the morning combing your hair. If the landlady objects to whistling or loud laughing, smile and pucker your lips without making any noise. Do that for five minutes each day.

There are those who will try to laugh me to scorn on this point of exercising the lips to make them beautiful. If you think this is ridiculous go to your physician and ask what indolence does to the muscles and what activity does to [illegible]. He will tell you without a [illegible] hesitation that the tissues are so constructed that vitality depends upon their activity, and their activity upon the [illegible] and nutritive material supplied.

Th[illegible] are [illegible] by the [illegible] of the heart and blood [illegible]. The [illegible] juices has done its work and it is carried through the heart and blood vessels to the remote parts of the body. The blood at the same time goes to the lungs and gets oxygen to make the proper chemical combinations in the tissue. Blood will not make health of itself, but there can be no health without blood. Blood holds the same position of importance to the human body as the rivers and railroads hold to a country. Those things are useless in themselves but are useful because they can carry in products and carry out products. Blood is the carrier of the body and that is all.

If the circulation is good there will be plenty of blood and when the circulation is bad there will be lack of provisions. Tie a cord tightly around the index finger and note how the finger soon takes on a bluish tinge. Next it begins to feel numb and soon you have to remove the cord because of the unpleasant feeling. If you left the cord there several days the finger would become ill. The reason is that the cord stops the flow of blood through the finger. The arteries are down deep in the finger and the blood in them will not be stopped.

But when the blood tries to return it has to pass through the veins which lies close to the surface. The cord shuts those veins tightly and the blood cannot get back to the heart. The arteries are loaded with [illegible] of nutrition and oxygen. The veins are loaded with waste products. The veins are working as fast as they can to unload the [illegible] by way of the lungs or other excretory organs. But the cord stops the passage. The waste is piled up in the finger just as [illegible] is piled up in a city when the [illegible] are clogged.

When your [illegible] things I have just recited you will be convinced that circulation of the blood is necessary to health. Then ask your physician why blood circulates good sometimes and other times circulates poorly. Lie down indolently and after a quarter of an hour take your pulse. Then stand for a few minutes and note your pulse. Try your pulse after you have taken a brisk walk and later run and try your pulse.

The pulse is the indicator of the speed of circulation. You will find that your pulse goes faster when you are walking than when you are lying down. It will go still faster when you walk and will race when you race.

If it is true that exercise makes your pulse move, then exercise of the lips will make the blood circulate more rapidly. Laughter will bring the blood to the lips and the blood will bring nourishment to the tissues. It will also bring oxygen to make chemical combinations of the nutrition. The blood will carry off the waste matter through the veins, or if you prefer to call them sewers, through the sewers of the body.

I think I have proven my point.

Acting on the same principle I would advise you to exercise your arms and legs. I would advise you to massage your scalp to bring blood there and make the roots of the hair healthy and well fed.

There is one other point about the [illegible] which I must mention. That is: watch out for the teeth. The [illegible] never will be beautiful if the teeth are decayed or out. The lips will sink into the crevices of the ill [illegible] teeth and that will [illegible] of much natural beauty. Keep the teeth in good repair. Brush them every day and if they fall in decay go to a reputable dentist and have them filled.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Gazette Want-Ads

WANTED Male Help

WANTED—An energetic salesman over 25 who can make $50 to $100 weekly selling our own line of copyright exclusive calendars, fans, novelties, and cloth specialties direct to the trade for advertising purposes in southern and western Colorado; to begin work at once; line good the year round; protected territory assigned; we are calendar manufacturers (not jobbers); no better line in America for the hustling ambitious salesman who will cover his territory thoroughly; if you mean business write Sales Manager, Merchants Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

BIG MANUFACTURERS will employ everywhere men and women of honesty, ambition and energy to become representatives and devote spare or full time to marketing products enjoying large sale to homes and stores; immediate income and assured future; large returns; credit given; exclusive rights; permanent; write today. Sales Manager, Dept. 156, Suite 2117,—111 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN wanted by an eastern manufacturing company, established 29 years in a line of mechanical specialties; patented and registered, used by railroads, industrial plants, contractors, railway and supply trade, for mechanical purposes; liberal commission, over 20 per cent; state age, experience and territory wanted. Address P. O. Box 4532 West Park Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED — Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay. Write for large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address nearest office, Dept. 182, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco.

WE WANT an ambitious capable salesman calling on farmers, stockmen and buildings owners in country districts to handle our paints and roofing materials; opportunity for greatly increased income to hustler; address stating age and experience. The Colorcraft Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—At once; young men for automobile business; big pay; we make you expert in 10 weeks by mail; pay us after we secure you position. Century Automobile Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.

SALESMEN with ability to get a hearing with engineers and purchasing agents; splendid opportunity and territory open to big producers. Manager, Box 190, Station C, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Two high-grade specialty salesmen or capable ex-merchants for 1915. Vacancy now. Staple line. Liberal weekly advances. Protected territory. Old established house. S. E. Kline, 319-10 Crafts Bldg., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Traveler, age 27 to 50; experience unnecessary; salary, commission and expense allowance to right man. J. E. McBrady, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get; my free booklet H-181, tells how; examinations in this state soon. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—District managers to organize selling force for newly patented automobile accessory that sells like bread in a famine. Positive Supply Co., Davenport, Iowa.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—1 YR., $1. C. B. HALE, AGT., M. 3352. 321 N. FIRST.

WANTED—Two live men to manage branch office; experience not necessary if willing to learn; $20 weekly to start. C. C. Locke Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

$200 ANNUALLY, cooperate with me evenings at home. Everything furnished. Don't worry about capital. Boyd H. Brown, Omaha, Neb.

$5 TO $10 A DAY easily made; cooperate with us; no capital or experience necessary; write at once. James Dick & Co., 8007 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMEN—White time for side line; 10 minutes time pays you $10; pocket samples; prompt commissions. Elwood Mfg. Co., 1118 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

FIREMEN, brakemen, good wages. Experience unnecessary. Surely state age. "Railway," care Gazette.

PRIVATE tutoring, afternoons and night. J. B. Walton, A. M., 624 N. Weber.

WANT to let contract for breaking farm land. Call Smith Packing Co.

120 N. Nevada: hair cut, 15c; shave, 10c; you are next: the best.

MAN, with horse, buggy and wagon, wants work. Box 1035, City.

MAN desiring good-paying position call Monday. 523 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

WANTED—Man and wife on dairy ranch near city. Write D-50, Gaz.

WANTED Male Help

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

selling Flour, Smoked Meats, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Syrups and other staple groceries, Paints, Lubricating Oils, Stock Tonics and other goods in everyday use. Prices are high in retail stores. We save consumers money. They like our goods because they are better. Our agents are successful, some have been selling our goods in the same locality for twelve years. One man writes: "Here are my orders for this week, $116.00 profit." Another writes: "Had a poor day, made only $18.65; made $23.46 yesterday." Some do better. It beats owning a store. Now is a good time to establish yourself in a permanent, honorable, profitable business. You can work every day. Tell us your age, occupation and send references. Any good bank will tell you that we are a successful and responsible house. HITCHCOCK HILL COMPANY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED Female Help

LADIES—Immediately. Filling and labeling boxes. Home employment evenings. No experience. No canvassing. Local work. Excellent opportunity. Enclose stamp. Erina Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont.

PAYING employment for women; full or part time. Sell guaranteed cotton, lisle, silk hosiery to user. Experience unnecessary; large profits. Spring business now on. INTERNATIONAL MILLS, 3046 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

DO EASY, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required. Write Gleason Wheeler Co., 337 Madison, Chicago.

GENERAL girls, white and colored, with reference; cooks and waitresses. Henderson Employment Office, 20 E. Kiowa.

MICHAEL Millinery now open, over Woolworth's 10c store. All new stock, latest spring styles, prices lower than ever.

EARN $10-$15 weekly, addressing, mailing circulars. Particulars, circulars, 10c. Am. Sales, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WRITE motion picture plays; $50 to $100 paid. Correspondence course unnecessary; details free. New Writers, 1175 Victoria Bldg., St. Louis.

WANTED—To exchange home for housework, small family, no children. 3802J.

YOUNG girl for care of children, afternoons and evenings, three days a week. Phone Main 3066.

NURSE, who has had experience with tuberculosis to do institutional work. Phone Main 1646.

PRIVATE family cooks, generals, laundress, pantry girl. Rhinds Employment Bureau.

CAPABLE working housekeeper, must be industrious. Steady position. Star Ranch Sanatorium. Phone Main 1646.

LADIES for home work. Nothing to sell. 25c an hour. Enclose 4c postage. Rankin, Dept. 13, Hillsdale, Pa.

HENDERSON'S Employment office; good positions, help; service. 20 E. Kiowa. M. 2916.

LADIES', gents' and children's used clothing bought and sold at 22 N. Weber St. Phone Main 894.

FIRST-CLASS help furnished. Mrs. A. McGrath's Employment Office, 211 E. Bijou. Phone 4066J.

WANTED—Responsible woman for second work. 1115 Wood.

WANTED—Apprentice. The Michael Millinery, rooms 2, 4, 6, over 10c store.

PERSONAL

INVESTIGATIONS by private operators; reliable evidence obtained; parties shadowed. D-55, Gazette.

MASSAGE taught; diplomas; tubercular, rheumatic, nervous, stomach, kidney diseases treated. Phone 1789.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DR. G. W. PAULY

and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of disease, and thereby prevents further disease. Office, 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Residence, 15[illegible] N. Nevada. Phone Main 964.

We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble.

DR. E. E. CONWAY

Graduate and post work under specialists, consultation and examination free if by appointment. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg., or phone Red 51.

Our Guaranteed "Lost Ads"

Think of it. We guarantee to secure return of any lost article or no pay.

Give us a description of the article, any particulars, etc.; if we return it, pay the usual rate for the advertisement; if it is not returned, pay NOTHING.

WANTED AGENTS

AGENTS—If I had your name I could show you how to earn $25 to $50 weekly; greatest seller in years; over 700,000 sold in last six months; every housewife will buy on sight; postal brings liberal proposition and free sample. Address Manufacturer, 1 Union Square, New York.

BILLY SUNDAY'S MESSAGE AUTHORIZED. We will pay you $120 to distribute it in your neighborhood. 60 days' work. Great opportunity for man or woman. Spare time may be used. Particulars and sample free. Universal Bible House, Philadelphia.

WE will pay you $120 to distribute religious literature in your community. 60 days' work; experience not required. Man or woman. Spare time may be used. Zeigler Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—Either sex; sell guaranteed cotton, lisle, silk hosiery; full or part time; big profits. Spring business now on. INTERNATIONAL MILLS, 3050 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS make 500 per cent profit selling novelty sign cards. Merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties. Catalog free. Sullivan Co., 1234 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

START a beauty shop. Learn this attractive all profit business. Our complete system shows you how. Particulars free. Geo. W. Cobbs, Elkridge, Md.

POST CARDS—High grade Easter, St. Patrick, etc. 100 for 35c. 1,000 for $2.50. 20 samples and catalog 10c. Ornum Co., 24 Vandewater St., New York.

400 PER CENT profit selling our repeat order goods. Samples and particulars free. Luther Gordon Co., Northwestern Bldg., Chicago.

$5 TO $7 daily selling new fibre brooms; every woman will buy. Sample parcel post 30 cents. Wynne Broom Co., Elmira, N. Y.

AGENTS learn about the profits made supplying perfumes to families. Address Leffler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED Situations

AN experienced middle-aged man and wife want job managing or superintending ranch; over 20 years experience in Colo.; have had wide experience in handling men and stock. Address P. O. Box 499, Colorado Springs, Colo.

BY a competent woman of good business ability to take charge of rooming house in or out of city; able to take full charge. Write D-48, Gazette.

WANTED—Lace curtains to launder. Phone Main 2695 before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m., or call 202 Beacon St., Roswell.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for elderly gentleman or widower with children. Either in town or the country. Have had experience. Call 311½ N. Tejon St., or phone Red 55.

WANTED—By 16-year-old girl, place for light housework or to take care of children. Apply 31 W. Fountain street.

WANTED—By competent young married man, position as chauffeur; 6 years' experience. D-19, Gazette.

MODERN 4-room, sunny flat, gas range, porch, adults, $20, $15. Rooms, 2016 N. Tejon.

PRIVATE secretary or companion, or both, by a public stenographer. 847 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TO RANCHMAN, driving own auto, who wished to hire Mrs. Jordan, please address D-85, Gazette.

YOUNG man, now employed, wants three or four hours' work each day; office or other; references. D-24, Gaz.

WASHING and ironing. Phone M. 1415. Mrs. Cains.

WANTED—Day work. Call Main 3679-W.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur; best of references. Write D-26, Gazette.

FOUR ROOMS, modern except heat; phone M. 3673W. 122 Colo. Ave., C. C.

WANTED—Sewing to do at my home. Mrs. Stillman, 502 S. Weber.

PRACTICAL nurse, experienced in cancer; best reference. 117 N. 7th.

WANTED—Position by experienced young lady stenographer. Phone 1811.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.
429 Hagerman Building.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE, AUTOS—5-passenger car, like new, for sale cheap or exchange for good 7-passenger; will pay difference. D-5, Gazette.

FORD touring car, run 600 miles; will trade for young cattle or sell cheap for cash. D-42, Gazette.

TO TRADE on Ford auto, fine leather upholstered surrey and two good wagons. 124 E. Nevada. Phone 1264.

1914 5-PASS. Ford, good as new, $25 worth of extras. Price $425. A. W. Clark, jeweler, Colorado City.

WANTED—Ford roadster. 113 E. Bijou St.

WHAT have you to trade for 5-pass. auto, good condition? C-7, Gazette.

WANTED—To buy light car; must be cheap. Box 146, City.

PROFESSIONAL

A. F. McKAY, PHYSICIAN—General practice, surgeon and medical electrician, office over Busy Corner, hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.; residence, 346 E. Dale (corner Institute), phone Main 311, night calls attended promptly; prescriptions, 50 cents; with medicine, $1; house visits, with medicine, $1; obstetrical [illegible], $10 to $15.

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

ROOMING HOUSE

20-room modern furnished rooming house; 400 block north; ideal location for the business and most favorable rent of any house of the kind in the city. Lease for one year at $75 per month; tenant to pay water rent. See us at once, but only if you mean business.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
404-406 Exchange Nat'l Bank Bldg.

TWO-ROOM house, furnished; fine condition; rent to colored people; $6 mo. 36 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Main 170.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooming house, good location, close in. For further particulars, see A. J. Lawton, 305 Exchange Bank Bldg. Phone M. 501.

3-ROOM apartment, sleeping porch; well heated, modern, reasonable. 507 N. Tejon.

FOR RENT—Reasonable; big furnished house and cottages; best location. Phone 849.

6-ROOM modern house; well furnished. 624 E. Boulder; also one 3-room house. 624½ E. Boulder.

FOUR ROOMS of nicely furnished six-room house for board of lady owner. 1335 N. Royer.

NICELY furnished cottage with sleeping porch. Refined neighborhood. 1709 Wood. Phone M. 2860.

NEW tent cottage, well furnished, large sleeping porch. Phone Main 3352-W.

FOR RENT—Two-room canvas cottage, furnished or unfurnished. 1331 Colorado Ave.

LARGE 3-room furnished cottage; freshly done over; sunny, clean; porches. 1411 N. Wahsatch.

SMALL cottage, with piano; modern; complete; 712 E. Platte. Inquire 232 N. Tejon.

5-ROOM modern flat; heat furnished. 326 E. Cache la Poudre.

8-ROOM house, modern; 2 baths; will lease for 1 year. 510 N. Nevada.

TWO-ROOM furnished cottage. 525 S. Nevada.

FOR RENT—2-room, furnished cottage. 206 S. Wahsatch.

APARTMENT of 5 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, first floor. 315 N. Weber.

COTTAGES, 1 and 2 rooms, with sleeping porches. 615 N. Main, Nob Hill.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—Desirable three-room cottage. 733 E. Boulder.

4-ROOM cottage, modern except heat. Dr. Osincup, 1430 S. Tejon. Phone 1595.

LOVELY five-room modern bungalow, nicely furnished; piano. 324 E. Uintah.

STRICTLY modern 4-room apartment for housekeeping. 326 E. Monument.

5-ROOM furnished cottage, cozy and clean. 306 S. Weber.

5 ROOMS, furnished, $20. 3 rooms, furnished, $10. 417 S. Nevada.

8-ROOM modern house, 514 S. Cascade, furnished or partly furnished.

NICELY furnished 4-room house; modern except heat. 814 E. San Miguel.

2-ROOM furnished cottage, modern except bath. 319 Colo. Ave., Colo. City.

4-ROOM furnished cottage, partly modern, rent $14. 218 E. Harrison.

4 ROOMS and bath; 707 11th St., Ivywild. Phone Black 193.

FOUR-ROOM bungalow; modern, with piano. 1118 E. San Rafael.

4-ROOM furnished cottage, rear 815 N. Weber.

WANTED Miscellaneous

OLD COINS WANTED—$50 paid for 1853 half dollar, no arrows; $5 for 1878 half S. mint; $100 for 1894 dime S. mint. Many valuable coins circulating. Send NOW 4c. Get our coin circular. May mean large profits to you. Numismatic Bank, Dept. 55, Ft. Worth, Tex.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—1 YR., $1. C. B. HALE, AGT., M. 3352. 321 N. FIRST.

HAVE you an auto that you will trade for an auto truck that is very good? See owner, Arthur W. Adams, 15 Independence Bldg., City.

ASH pits cleaned, express work done. Office, 114½ E. Cucharas. Phone Main 1004. H. T. O'Brien, Mgr.

WANTED—Organ, good condition, cheap, also sewing machine, table, chairs, sanitary couch. D-41, Gazette.

WANT a few tent houses in good condition, cheap. Call at Rosenberg's store, 24 E. Huerfano.

WILL pay cash for bargain in second-hand kitchen cabinet. Phone Main 3844J.

J. V. MILES, house moving, raising, shoring brick fronts. 10 S. Walnut. Phone [illegible]

GRIFFITH—Ash hauling, teaming, building and furniture repairs. Phone [illegible]W.

L. H. SPROUL, house mover; handles brick or frame buildings. Phone M. 878.

WANTED—Small furnished rooming house, close in. Write D-52, Gazette.

[illegible]

WANTED—Good young collie dog. [illegible] E. Del Norte.

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

8-R., mod. 228 E. Willamette....$35.00
7-R., mod. 1210 N. Weber....$27.00
7-R., mod. 817 E. Willamette....$35.00
7-R., and bath. 523 W. Pikes Peak $13.00
7-R., garage. 2411 N. Tejon....$25.00
6-R., mod. 528 N. Cascade....$27.00
6-R. 533 E. Kiowa....$12.50
6-R., mod., sleep. p. 1514 S. Nev. $18.00
6-R. and bath. 17 E. Platte....$27.00
6-R., mod. 30 N. Chestnut....$18.00
5-R., mod. 317 E. Del Norte....$25.00
9-R., mod. 926 E. Boulder....$35.00
7-R. and bath. 618 S. Weber....$15.00
5-R. 218 W. Platte....$10.00
And others, furnished and unfurnished.

W. W. Williamson

40 FIRST NATIONAL BANK

1012 N. Cedar, 5-r. mod....$20.00
1417 N. Weber, 9-r. mod., garage 25.00
1018 E. St. Vrain, 7-r. mod.... 15.00
1906 N. Chestnut, 4-r. barn.... 10.00
1018 N. Cedar, 4-r. mod.... 18.00
1430 N. Walnut, 4-r.... 8.00
407 S. Nevada, 4-r. mod.... 12.00
1201 E. Boulder, 5-r. mod.... 17.00

WILLIAM GRAY

Main 138. 36 Independence Bldg.

3-room house....$ 8.00
3-room modern.... 11.00
4-room Northeast.... 10.00
5-room close in.... 12.00
3-room modern, furnished.... 17.00
6-room close in.... 18.00

H. A. SCURR

408½ S. Tejon St.

TWO-ROOM house, furnished; fine condition; rent to colored people; $6 mo. 36 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Main 170.

FIVE-ROOM house (large rooms), in excellent condition, 515 N. Royer. Close in. Key at 519 N. Royer. Phone Main 170.

MODERN, 7-room house, small garage, large lot; two blocks from car line, on west side; $15.00 per month. Inquire John F. Murray, Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

No. 528 N. Cascade Ave., 6-room, modern....$26.00
No. 408 E. San Miguel; 4-rm. mod. 14.00
A. WIGHT, (owner), 113 N. Tejon St.

MODERN apartment; close in; steam heat; 4 rooms and sleeping porch. Call at 16 N. Corona, or Phone Main 3769W.

UNFURNISHED six-room brick cottage; modern with sleeping porch; $13.50 month; 1629 N. Weber. Inquire 315 East Del Norte.

FOR RENT, SALE OR TRADE—Good 4-room house and barn; price $650 at $7.50 monthly; rent $5. Phone 427. Room 2, Midland Blk.

3-ROOM brick, close in, lights and water, shade, lawn, chicken yard and garden. Only $10. Phone 3777-J.

SIX ROOMS, heat, gas, electric lights; close in, near High school, 209 Cheyenne Ave. Inquire 218 E. St. Vrain.

2210 N. TEJON for rent unfurnished after March 7th; has garage. Call on owner, 619 N. Weber St.

FOR RENT—510 East Kiowa, seven rooms and bath. Hosman, 426 E. Kiowa.

COLORED tenant, R. 415 N. Royer; 4 rms., partly furnished; $6. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

SEVEN-ROOM modern house. 2515 North Tejon; $15. Phone M. 3330.

MODERN 6-r. cottage, chicken yard, garden. Call Monday, 836 E. Kiowa.

7-ROOM mod. house, E. Platte, $17.50. Inquire owner, 1012 N. Walnut.

12-ROOM house, 930 N. Weber. Inquire Smith Packing Co.

4-ROOM modern apartment, heat and light, $18. Phone Main 996.

LATONIA apartment of 6 rooms. See Janitor or phone 745.

715 N. TEJON—Rear; 2-room cottage; rent, $6. Hahn, 928 N. Weber. Phone.

4-ROOM cottage, modern except heat. Dr. Osincup, 1430 S. Tejon. Phone 1595.

5-R. COTTAGE, mod. ex. heat; no children. 27 S. Wahsatch, or Ph. M. 3898J.

APARTMENTS at The Barton. Phone 2496. Call Apartment No. 8.

FIVE-ROOM modern cottage at 321 E. Willamette. Inquire at 323.

4-ROOM cottage, partly modern. 924 N. El Paso St.

5-ROOM modern cottage. Call 428 E. Pikes Peak.

WANTED To Rent Houses

WANTED—To rent 5 to 8-room furnished house. Must be reasonable price. Not too far out. State price and location in letter. R. S., 1112 Palmer Blvd.

WANTED—To rent furnished house, suitable for rooming house, walking distance. State price and location. D-40, Gazette.

[illegible] unfurnished house with [illegible] baths, sleeping porches, location between Weber and Cascade. D-4[illegible], Gazette.

WANTED—Six or seven room unfurnished modern house with full lot; north or east preferred; state rent and location. Write D-2[illegible], Gazette.

WANTED—Furnished house, 4 to 6 rooms. Price must be reasonable. Give location and description. Write D-25, Gazette.

5 OR 6 rooms furnished or partly furnished cottage, walking distance west side, permanent tenants. D-32, Gazette.

IF YOU have a rooming house to rent on shares address D-37, Gazette.

WANTED—To rent 5-room unfurnished [illegible]. Phone M. [illegible] J.

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

THE LATTING
HOT WATER HEAT

Large, sunny rooms with sleeping porches, also rooms furnished for housekeeping. Main 1898. 715 N. Nevada Ave.

TWO furnished rooms for housekeeping; west exposure, private bath, large hall, two sleeping rooms; nicely furnished; hot, cold water. 19 West View place.

313 EAST KIOWA

Suite modern rooms, sleeping porch, furnished, housekeeping, gas range; close in, adults.

FRONT apartment for housekeeping; large bedroom; well furnished; nice kitchen, gas range; hot and cold water, steam heat. 723 N. Weber.

NICELY furnished, steam-heated sleeping rooms; also housekeeping apartments; 2 and 3 rooms, partly modern. 9 S. Wahsatch. Phone Main 3534W.

4 FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, gas and coal range, hot and cold water, bath, chicken yard, $20 per month, to good tenant. Address 210 S. Weber.

HOUSEKEEPING apartment of 3 rooms, furnished; new walls, bath, porch, heat, light, phone, cooking gas; adults; $18 mo. 321 E. Monument.

THE TREMONT 211 N. Cascade; large sunny south rooms; bath, phone; 2 housekeeping rooms, first floor.

PLEASANT rooms; suite with private bath; glass-enclosed sleeping porch. 501 N. Weber.

FURNISHED, comfortable 3-room Apt.; also 2-room cottage. 426 E. Platte.

BEAUTIFUL front apartment; first floor; all conveniences. 719 N. Wahsatch.

OR unfurnished; 3 rooms, modern; close in; reasonable. Apply 221½ E. Cucharas.

NICELY furnished front room, in modern house. 215 Cheyenne Ave. ½ block from High school. Phone M. 1828.

BEAUTIFUL steam-heated rooms; housekeeping, if desired; fine location; close in. 321 E. Bijou.

MODERN housekeeping rooms, $1.50 per week; free phone. 535 E. Platte.

FURNISHED ROOM
Phone 2130. 330 E. Bijou.

FOR RENT—2-room cottage; nicely furnished. 724 S. Tejon St.

LARGE south front rooms; modern. 306 E. Cucharas. Phone Main 2281.

ROOM on car line; furnace heat; use of piano. 327 N. Corona.

FURNISHED modern rooms, $1.50 per week and up. 317 E. Kiowa.

NICE rooms, steam heat; sleeping porch. 329 E. Kiowa.

NICE, warm rooms, first and second floors. 611 N. Cascade.

ROOMS for housekeeping; gas range; water in rooms. 122 N. Wahsatch.

NICELY furnished room and sleeping porch. 19 E. Boulder. Phone M. 2060.

ROOMS for light housekeeping; close in; steam heat. 329 E. Kiowa.

ROOM in private family to permanent occupant. Phone 1298.

NEWLY furnished rooms, with or without board. 1331 Colo. Ave.

TRY 529 E. Platte for modern housekeeping rooms; also 4-room cottage.

TWO rooms and kitchenette; private bath and entrance. 118 E. Platte.

3 OR 4-room apts., mod.; private baths, heat, light; near college. Phone 2186.

ONE large room, close in; men only; winter rates. 216 E. St. Vrain.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms. Heat, light and hot water. Apply No. 1, Gladstone.

LARGE, sunny rooms, with sleeping porches; no invalids. 320 N. Cascade.

TWO furnished rooms, light housekeeping. 409 N. Nevada. Mrs. Baker.

FURNISHED room, second floor; running water. 115 E. Platte.

NICELY furnished rooms at 304 East Monument.

WANTED To Rent Rooms

ROOM with running water or private bath desired, close in, by permanent man. Board if possible. D-38, Gazette.

WANTED—Sleeping porches, board and room for three people. Phone 571, between 2 and 3 today.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR QUICK SALE Six head ranch horses, $40 to $60. First come gets choice. Nothing to give away. But will sell these horses cheap. 423 N. Wahsatch Ave.

900-POUND horse; 9 years old; without blemishes, work anywhere; $40; buggy and small spring wagon, cheap; 5-seat automobile, good repair; $125 today. 837 East Vermijo.

FOR SALE—Plow and share, $8.50; also for sale 1 second-hand farm wagon, 2 spring wagons. Baker Implement Co., 17 W. Huerfano. Main 688.

FOR SALE—Gentle 9-year-old horse; splendid saddler and driver; sound; fast trotter; $90, Monday only. 423 N. Wahsatch Ave.

FOR SALE—One large pair of horses, harness and wagon; cheap; will sell separate. See stock Sunday. 302 W. Platte. Phone 2887.

RANCH team, weight 2,800, for $150; mare and horse, weight 2,300, for $125 cash. 4 East Costilla.

GENTLE, 5-year-old horse; weight, 900 lbs.; $80.00. 421 Colo. Ave., Colorado City. Phone Main 3535.

YOUNG team, harness, buggies, wagons, rabbits, separator; cows, fresh soon. 607 Spruce.

FOR SALE—14 Black Langshan pullets, 65c each; 1 Jersey cow, 1 team of mares. 601 N. Pine.

WANTED—Horse for light delivery; good care; plenty feed; some pay; might buy. Telephone Main 513.

FOR SALE—Several wagons, horses and other team equipment for sale. The Newton Lumber and Mfg. Co.

FOR SALE—4 work horses, 2 small mules. Monument Valley Fuel Co., 21 N. Tejon.

EXPRESS wagon, single harness and license for sale. 215 S. Fifteenth. M. 3580J.

CARRIAGE and harness, cheap; in good repair. 1108 Lincoln Ave., Colorado City.

WANTED—Team, wagon and harness for ranch work; must be cheap for cash. A. R. Woods. Phone Main 2398.

EXPRESS harness, almost new; 2 buggies, cheap. 2220 N. Nevada.

GOOD, kind horse, buggy, wagon and harness, cheap. Box 1033, City.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness. Call 108 S. Fifteenth.

FOR SALE—Span horses, 2,300 lbs.; span mules, 2,200 lbs. 133 N. 13th St.

FOR SALE—A nice driving horse and buggy. C. J. Lewis, care Racetracks.

PIANO to trade for 2,000-lb. team. E. J. Walberg, 117 E. Pikes Peak (rear).

GOOD ranch horse, weight, 1,190; $35; today. 4 East Costilla.

FOR SALE—Double harness. Call mornings. 920 E. Costilla.

FOR RENT RANCHES

200 ACRES, irrigated, in two fine pastures; part alfalfa; 45 acres fenced; over 75 fruit trees. I will supply 100 lbs. seed; fine place to start small dairy business. Dixon Ranch. Phone 3444W.

NOTICE

FOR RENT CHEAP—The "Neff Ranch," 8,280 acres; five miles north of Colorado Springs; fine for stock raising or dairying. Geo. B. Gould, 310 Exch. Bank Bldg.

320-ACRE ranch; good land; cash or shares rent. 737 West Cucharas.

FOR RENT Miscellaneous

GOOD piano, modern style, $2.75 per month. Phone 1229.

BARN for rent, corner of Prospect and High St. Phone 1693.

FOR RENT—Brick barn, six stalls. 1224 N. Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—Restaurant, furnished. 534 E. Pikes Peak.

DRESSMAKING

QUEEN CITY College of Dressmaking and Tailoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laura G. Abendshien, instructor. Phone M. 318. El Paso Bank Bldg.

WASH dresses made, $1.50; silk waists, $1. Mrs. Watson, 3 N. Wahsatch. Phone 2665.

DRESSMAKING—All kinds. Work guaranteed. 21 North Nevada. Phone Main 3539M.

WANTED—Sewing of any kind. Phone Main 3913M.

Gazette Want Ad Rates

5 Cents a Line Per Day
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$1.00 a Line Per Month

GUARANTEED LOST ADS NO RESULT, NO PAY.

Telephone 218

Gazette Want Ads Results

NewspaperARCHIVE®

TRADES YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

1. 200 acres, clear, in northwest Arkansas. Best of fruit soil, 90 acres in crop, balance fine timber. Good house, barn, well, spring, fenced, and other buildings. Price only $3,000. Will trade for a home here or Pueblo, but it must be clear and of same value.

2. A good Studebaker auto, in fine condition, well kept; will sell same at bargain, part cash and trade; or will trade for clear tract of good Colorado land, or cottage.

3. We have a splendid business, which made $4,000 profit last year and is paying now. Owner must sell on account of health. Price only $8,000, part trade. A snap.

4. Have clear Oklahoma land, right in oil belt, fine grazing and fruit land; near railroad. Oil wells now drilling near by. Biggest bargain in United States at $15 per acre. Trade for clear residence property.

5. Have one of best paying hardware stores in state; all salable stock, up to date, in splendid town, good building and grounds; all for trade. Price for whole thing, $7,500. Will take rooming house and residence.

6. Lots for trade; good small mortgages for sale at a discount; two fine autos for sale and trade; hotel for trade; clear Pueblo prooperty to trade for land; Illinois farms for trade; $3,500 merchandise stock for trade. See us the first of week, SURE.

INTERSTATE SALES COMPANY
Phone Main 502 **18 Gazette Bldg.**

FOR SALE Real Estate

MOUNTAIN RANCH

320 acres, near Florissant, and joining forest reserve. All fenced and cross-fenced. Fine buildings, for rent or sale.

W. W. Williamson
SUITE 40, BANK BUILDING.

GREAT SACRIFICE

will be made of my improved 40-acre irrigated fruit and alfalfa ranch, located near Paonia; 1,000 trees, 10 years old, of the best varieties of apples, peaches, plums and apricots; 15 acres alfalfa; comfortable cottage house; large new barn, packing shed, granary, etc.; 16 large shade trees in lawn; near school, church and railroad; all equipment goes with the place, consisting in part of 3 horses, 1 cow, 2 heifers, 9 pigs, chickens galore, wagons, implements of all kinds, many tons alfalfa; my wife is sick; want to go east soon; if you want a place that is finely developed at ½ price in a splendid neighborhood, write or call on owner, L. G. Newell, Paonia, Colo.

PAY $350

then monthly payments of $25; this includes interest and principal, and own the most complete 5-room bungalow with barn and large chicken houses in Ivywild; about ¼ acre of fruit trees; if you want an extra fine place with garden, come and see owner, 11 East Cheyenne, Ivywild. No trade; price reduced.

HOMESTEADS

Are going fast. It is now or never.
JOHN LENNOX
Agricultural Land, Loans and Investments.
228 N. Tejon St.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED

will buy a good, modern 5-room cottage, only 5 blocks from P. O. This is a snap. No trouble to show.
NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exch. Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. C. Croy, Pres.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. MODERN, UP-TO-DATE, 9-ROOM, NORTH END RESIDENCE, FULL-SIZE LOT, GARAGE, HOT WATER HEAT, PORCH SURROUNDING HOUSE. ADDRESS OWNER, BOX 814, CITY.

MY HOME, bungalow, 1211 North Corona, is still unsold; if you are looking for an ideal home you will not look farther after seeing this; can be handled on small payment; call at the above number.

I HAVE houses and lots in all sections of city, large and small, will sell on easy monthly payment. All legitimate trades considered. Income properties for dry land. What have you? Hahn, 928 N. Weber. Phone 4006W.

BIG SNAP

5-room and sleeping porch bungalow. Classiest in town, and at your own price. Cost $4,000. Come in and let us tell you about it.
NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exch. Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. C. Croy, Pres.

HOMESTEADS

320-acre locations made, several choice sections close to railroad, shallow water, investigate 107 E. Vermijo, corner Tejon street.

FOR SALE 6-room strictly modern home in good location, $1,000 down, balance on monthly payments or will consider small car property in deal. Address D-38, Gazette.

FOR SALE Lot 50x190, two houses, 13 rooms, 2 suites furnished for light housekeeping, one store room, fixtures, all for $3,000. Phone Red 22.

BUTCH Grocery Store, Cheyenne road near Stratton park. Apply 2229 N. Nevada.

ARE YOU looking for a home with truck garden, chicken yard? Investigate my property. Box 285, City.

FOR SALE CHEAP 4-room modern ... excellent condition, all improvements, lot 50x150. Inquire 320 E. ... Phone 3218R.

$50 DOWN, $15 monthly, 5 rooms, ... lights, cellar, barn, cherry orchard, ... patch; 1 block cars. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

PHONE M. 3407W for bargain in ... or trade.

[illegible] North ... Ave. [illegible]

FOR SALE Real Estate

SPECIAL BARGAINS

27-acre suburban property, joins R. R. depot; suitable for cutting up in lots; 10 acres bearing orchard, balance in alfalfa; 6-room house and barn; irrigation water and water for domestic use. Price, $10,000.00.

One and fifteen one-hundredths acres, corner; on boulevard; room for 10 cottages. Price, $2,500.

6-room cottage, all rooms on first floor; furnace, bath and sleeping porch; lot 50x190; new garage; large shade, lawn and shrubbery; 2 blocks from car line. Price, $2,500.00.

6-room house, 3 acres, 50 large fruit and shade trees; fine place for poultry and garden; water for irrigation and domestic use. Price, $2,500.00.

6-room cottage, corner lot; store building, with stock of meats and groceries; delivery wagon. Price, $3,500.00. Terms on part of this property. A money maker.

5-room cottage, furnished; lot, 50x75; water inside; lawn and shade trees. Price, $850.00. Cost $1,600.00.

Vacant lots and other properties for sale.

J. L. SCHAEFER
28 W. Bijou St.

TEN-ACRE ORCHARD CLEAR

Only one mile of business center of Palisades; 5-room house; splendid packing house and plenty of outbuildings. The assessed valuation is over $8,000. Owner is a lady and desires a home in Colorado Springs. It costs you nothing to get all particulars at offices of

THE NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exch. Nat'l Bank Bldg.
M. 199. J. C. Croy, Pres.

CHICKEN RANCH.

Three corner lots; six-room house, with water inside; cemented cellar; veranda around front and one side; barn and chicken house; lawn, shade and fruit trees; plenty of room for garden; fine location, located northwest. See owner at once at 116 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

$1,450

IF you want to buy a most desirable 5-room bungalow, located northeast, now is your chance. I must raise money by 15th of March. My extremity is your opportunity. No traders. Address D-57, Gazette.

$50 DOWN, $8 monthly, 6 rooms, N. E.; 50x150; price, $1,250. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

SALE OR RENT—8-room house, furnished; large barn, chicken houses; corner lot on car line. D-21, Gazette.

1918 NORTH Tejon, 11 rooms, hot water heat, terms to suit. Any real estate agent or phone 1860.

FOR SALE—15 acres, 1 mile east Woodman sanatorium, 8 miles north of Springs. D-39, Gazette.

FOUR-ROOM house, full lot, on car line, close in, garden, chicken houses; a bargain. 714 S. Tejon.

TO TRADE

DENVER PROPERTY TO TRADE FOR COLORADO SPRINGS

5-room modern cottage, near Washington park, Denver, to trade for a cottage of about same value in this city. Will assume and ... a little cash.

THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209.

FINE ORCHARD CLEAR

[illegible] ... and good outbuildings. This is only 1½ miles from Palisades and located in Vinland. I desire to exchange this beautiful ... for a home in Colorado Springs or dry land. Call Main 1692.

WILL TRADE FOR DES MOINES, IOWA

6 rooms, modern, lot 50x190 on car line, north, good clean property, price is right.

THE SUN REALTY CO
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209.

NINE-ROOM strictly modern house, steam heat, first-class condition, lot 75x130, best view in city, cost $8,000, mortgage $2,500. Will trade equity for small modern bungalow or good lots; clear. Will make big sacrifice. P. O. Box 809, City.

CITY and town property taken as part pay on GOOD FARMS. What have you? Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

TO TRADE

TRADES

SELL OR TRADE at $2,000 a relinquishment to a very fine quarter section of land in San Luis valley, worth $5,000. Want business here or city property.

ROCKY FORD—80 acres, clear; under ditch. Water can be bought cheaply, if desired. Price, $1,500 cash, or will trade. Prefer Colo. Springs.

APARTMENT—$20,000, fine new apartment here. Good income. Trade for good farm or submit other good offers.

BUSINESS—Half-interest in retail business, Tejon street; $4,000. Trade for property of this value or less; $5,000 stock in wholesale corporation here; in fine financial standing. Want dry land, but submit other offers; $9,000 hotel, Denver, for small tract irrigated land; $1,500 business to trade for dry land. Will assume.

CALIFORNIA—F San Diego, 5-r. modern bungalow; small encumbrance. Price, $2,500.

CANON CITY—Trade Canon City home for Colo. Springs or for land; trade 5-r. tract; also 10-a. tract, Canon City. Submit offers.

ARKANSAS VALLEY—Several farms near Rocky Ford, $1,500 to $35,000, for trade. See us if you want a choice farm in this section.

160 ACRES—15 m. E. of Colorado Springs, $1,600. Take ½ cash, balance in trade—anything worth the money.

DENVER—Several Denver properties to trade for Colo. Springs.

RANCH—Eastern Colorado: 320 acres; 100 acres in crops; $12.50. Prefer to trade for Colo. Springs, but submit other offers.

STOCK RANCH—630 a.; improved; near R. R. station, western Nebraska; $7,500; clear. What have you to offer for this?

A thousand other desirable, legitimate exchanges here and everywhere. Largest list of any concern in this western country.

THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO.
404-406 Exchange Nat. Bank Bldg.

SOME TRADES

Chicken and garden tract; 1 acre; close fenced; new 5-room house; city water; for auto or dry land.

It seems impossible, but here it is—5-room, part modern; large lot; N. E.; for $850; terms; will take in a lot, bal. as rent, or auto. Near car line; good neighborhood.

320 a., Logan Co., Kan.; near school, etc., for city property. This is clear.

5 blocks to P. O., on S. Nevada; 5-room, modern, and 3-room; full lot; rent every day in the year. Sell at less than assessed value; terms, or trade.

5 rooms, modern except heat; corner lot, with barn; easy walk to town; rents every day in year. Will trade this for—what have you to offer?

40 acres, irrigated; 28 a. alfalfa; 8 a. wheat; bal. cultivated; new house, stock, tools, etc. Want residence here.

First mortgages for sale; also $800 to loan.

Small house, rented to one party past 6 years, for small grocery stock.

A No. 1 auto to trade for rental property, or sell; sacrifice.

KEYSTONE REALTY COMPANY
214 Mining Exchange.
Phone 2679.

TO TRADE

Two fine houses, well worth $4,000. Will trade for ½ section dry land.

Eastern Kansas improved farm to trade for Colorado Springs property.

SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209.

WANT A FARM OR STOCK MDSE.

for business block on best corner lively smelting and milling center in Colorado; be in city week, 10 days. Write D-34 Gazette. Owners only need answer.

50 ACRES, $10,000

Near Glenwood Springs; well set to fruit; clear; will trade for city property.

NATIONAL REALTY CO.
Suite 410 Exch. Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Phone 199. J. C. Croy, Pres.

DENVER

Will trade strictly modern home in select part of Colorado Springs for nice small home in Denver. Address D-28, Gazette.

CITY residence property to trade for irrigated ranch on western slope. Full particulars. P. O. Box 589.

FOR TRADE. A good lot for sale. Will trade for chickens. Call 1686 Hayes.

50 ACRES 3 miles north of Canon City, clear, for income. Call 412 N. Tejon, mornings.

TRADE equity in 7-room house, modern except heat, smaller house or ... preferred. D-28 Gazette.

TRADE clear building lots, N. E., water, sewer, car line, for equity. C-2, Gazette.

5 ACRES, 8 blks. N. Colo. Ave., trade for equity or dry land. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

I BUY, sell or trade real estate. A. C. Hahn, 928 N. Weber. Phone 4006W.

SQUARE piano to trade for organ or phonograph or incubator. D-33, Gaz.

I WILL trade good Colo. Springs income properties for dry land. C-4, Gaz.

HAVE a number of dry ranches trade for equities. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

TRADE ... auto, good condition, for equity or dry land. C-4 Gazette.

For Sale or Exchange

FOR SALE

160 A. good land, well located 25 miles E., $6.00 per acre.

200 A. deeded, with 2,500 acres leased land; good stock proposition. Will exchange for Colorado Springs.

160 A. western Kansas for Colorado Springs.

THE J. E. COX REAL ESTATE AND BROKERAGE CO.
6 Independence Bldg.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

A three-story brick block, clear, no special taxes of any kind, new heating plant, new roof, newly decorated, all occupied, tenants have been in years; will pay more than 8 per cent on price asked; will sell with small cash payment, balance long time, 6 per cent or will take clear land, dry or irrigated, for all or part, if part balance same as above; located in live city of 40,000; this must be handled quickly. Greene & Dean, Ordway, Colorado.

TO TRADE for grocery stock, five and three-room houses, on lot 35x190, on a main street, close in; $3,000.

Good-paying business for sale, $6,500.

Some bargains in residence properties for sale.

JOHN F. DEFRIES,
Real Estate and Loans. 302 Colo. Bldg.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 acres, fenced; 8 miles south of Fowler; 25 acres broke, balance sod; fine level ground and soil; full water right; Red Top reservoir; value, $6,000; trade for property of equal value. Address Owner, Box 463, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TWO tracts of bearing orchards and small fruits, very near to Canon City, Colo., each with barn and many other conveniences, for a six to eight-room house, well located in this city. Phone M. 2180, or call at 730 E. Boulder St.

FOR SALE—or trade, 80 acres dry land, near Rocky Ford, for Colorado Springs property. Address C-37 Gaz.

6 ROOMS, modern except heat; northeast; for smaller property. Ph. Black 342.

80 ACRES land, De Soto Co., Florida. J. H. Curtis, 104 Canon Ave., Manitou.

GOOD baby buggy, for chickens. Phone Main 3593R.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUY OIL STOCK in $61,000,000 company. Just organized; ground floor proposition; 100 per cent dividends 90 days possible; 20 wells at once; quick action on your money; limited number shares at 2c share; $10 buys $500 par value stock; big advance in stock soon; selling fast; remit now. Write for free information. Dividends declared soon. Amalgamated Oil Co., 1147 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

STUDIO FOR SALE

No better location in Colorado Springs; cheap rent; with living room attached; well furnished; good business; good prices. It won't take much cash to handle, if sold soon. Phone 199.

NATIONAL REALTY CO.

$450 ONLY $450

Bicycle and motor repair shop. Phone 199.

TO buy, sell or exchange property or business, any kind, anywhere, address Northwestern Business Agency, Dept. L, Minneapolis, Minn.

START a business of your own on $5 capital; local or mail order; no canvassing; free interesting literature. Monarch Book House, Waukesha, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—Good proposition for right party having $3,000 to $5,000. Write D-47, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools, cheap. Adress J. W. Horrigan, Florissant, Colo.

WANTED—Your accounts to collect, large or small; small commission. D-44, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Grocery and meat market, good location; also horse, wagons and harness. Apply 501 S. Weber.

GOOD paying oil and gasoline business; anyone can handle it. 1702 Lincoln.

$1,000 FIRST mortgage note for good equity, mdse. or auto. Address C-67, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Grocery stock. Good reason for selling. Write D-49, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Hair dressing parlors stock and fixtures. P. O. Box 835.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good, clean stock of groceries; terms. D 46, Gaz.

14-ROOM house for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Owner, 16 W. Bijou.

FOR SALE—Carpet-cleaning business; will pay you to investigate. Y-23, Gaz.

GOOD paying oil and gasoline route; reason leaving town. 914 E. Cimarron.

For Sale Rooming Houses

ROOMING HOUSE

Finely located 31 rooms, steam heat, practically new. If taken now, one-half price.

SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St. Phone 209.

FOR SALE—A rooming house, furnished, 6 rooms, close in, cheap rent. D 45, Gazette.

12-ROOM rooming house, doing good business. 23½ S. Wahsatch.

14 ROOMS, fine location, $900. 226 S. Tejon.

FURNITURE of 17 rooms for sale. 118½ S. Tejon.

Farms and Garden Tracts

FREE William L. Larkin's booklet, "The Truth About Florida," with a six months' ... plan at one-half regular rate to THE INDIAN RIVER FARMER, fruit growers, truck and general farmers; folks interested in Florida send 25c to The Indian River Farmer, 4 Vero, Florida.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—For $550 at 625 E. Santa Fe Ave., small 6-room house, water on two floors; first-class house tent; good stable and chicken house; bearing cherry and plum trees, currants and gooseberries; wired for electric light; glorious view; drawback—five blocks from car line. $550. Inquire at house.

4-ROOM house; small lot; $450; like rent; close in; will trade for Ford auto. $1,500 buys furniture store; will invoice $2,500 or more. Money maker. Ranges, beds, all furniture, cheap. 25 W. Huerfano.

PHLOX and other perennials, locust trees, marble monument, cheap; or will trade for things I need. 302 W. Uintah. Phone M. 1993.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—1 YR., $1. C. B. HALE, AGT., M. 3353. 221 N. FIRST.

FOR health, style and comfort, wear Stewart corsets; sold from stock or made to order. Apply Mrs. Teal, 510 E. Uintah. Phone Main 4038M.

$150 BEAUTIFUL upright piano, in A1 condition, good as new; original price, $500; cannot be beat for this price. Phone Main 176, or call at 1128 N. Pine.

MOTORCYCLE BARGAIN

Single magneto, luggage rack, free engine, fine condition. Strang's Garage.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred cocker spaniel puppies; will trade for chickens. 507 Jefferson Ave., Colo. City.

FOR SALE—18 colonies bees in 8-frame dovetailed hives in good condition. Box 45, Fountain, Colo.

FOR SALE—Sanitary couch, rocker, White Leghorn hens, spuds, pickles and kraut. 415 W. San Rafael.

WHITE enameled ice box for sale or trade for chickens or incubator. Phone Main 3812J.

FOR SALE—Parlor pool table, single harness, china closet, library table. Dallas Chili parlor, 130 E. Huerfano.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, six-hole range; good condition. 1031 E. Boulder.

LAWN manure, $1.75 per load; soil, $1.50 per load; gravel, $1.50 per load. 403 W. Huerfano. Phone M. 722.

WEBSTER'S unabridged dictionary; edition of 1900. A bargain. Call Room 5, Gazette Bldg.

NEADERHOUSER, wheel chairs, bicycles, moved to larger quarters. 7½ S. Cascade.

COMPUTING scale, in good condition; will exchange for groceries. 831 N. Royer St.

FOR SALE—Fine mahogany upright piano, $85.00. Terms, if desired. 21 E. Kiowa St. Phone 333.

FOR SALE—One Poland China male hog and 5 sheats, road wagon and harness. Phone M. 2927.

THE consumers to come see and get the prices on Wine Sap apples at 322 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Six h. p. upright steam engine. 10 E. Bijou St. Phone 667.

FOR SALE—Small Victrola and 17 records. D-31, Gazette.

FOLDING baby buggy, cheap. 339 East Las Vegas, or Phone M. 636.

FOR SALE—Winchester repeating .22; good condition; $5. 423 N. Wahsatch.

DRESS suit; size 38. Phone Main 1892.

FOR SALE—Showcases, counters, paper racks; cheap. 228 North Custer.

HOOSIER cabinet, pictures and rugs, cheap. 522 S. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Upright piano, in good condition, at low figure. D-30, Gaz.

TWO showcases at a bargain. Inquire the Typewriter Man, 125 N. Tejon.

FIVE evergreens (spruce), 10 to 12 feet high. 722 N. Weber St.

VIAVI
529 N. Nevada Ave. Phone Main 4061J.

FOR SALE—Two sand ovens in good condition. Phelps Bakery.

FIRST cutting of good timothy hay, $11 ton. L. A. Parker, Ph. Black 971.

PACKING BOXES, all sizes, cheap. Perkins-Shearer Co.

DRY, screened plaster sand. Stark, M. 2887.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

On dry farming lands, irrigated ranches or city property at lowest rates. I make no chattel loans, but if you want cheap money on real estate, and want it quick, call or phone

W. W. WILLIAMSON
40-41 Bank Block. Phone Main 476.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved Colorado Springs property and patented ranches in this territory.
INSURANCE.
Fire, automobile, plate glass, in standard companies.
THE STATE REALTY CO.
115 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN

on Colorado Springs real estate and El Paso county lands; lowest rates; no delays.

H. A. SCURR
409½ S. Tejon St.

MONEY TO LOAN ... diamonds, watches, ... of ... The Private Loan ... W. Wahannan, Alex Kohler, ... 26 S. Tejon St. ... 1897.

... to ... on ... [illegible] ... Loan Bank. 21 Bank ...

WALTER C. DAVIS, 36 First National Bank Bldg. ... Main 270.

... LOANS—... Colo. ... [illegible]

VICTIMS OF THE WHITE PLAGUE

When Others Fail, Try

Germicide Inhalations

Our Method of Cure is by feeding the affected parts by inhalations with carefully prepared, balmy emulsions, which eliminate all Tubercle Bacilli and soothe and heal the affected parts and effect a permanent cure.

We charge you nothing to prove our methods, which are strictly up to date. If we treat you we will cure you. If we cannot cure we will not treat you. Consultation and Examination, by our skilled Specialist free, and if case is curable

Two Weeks' Trial Treatment Free

except a small cash payment for medicines and apparatus.

Not a home where you go to bed and gradually die, but a permanent cure so you live at home in any climate. Hours, 9 to 4.

GERMICIDE REMEDY CO.
Suite 202, Bennett Bldg. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Help us save life by sending this to some afflicted friend.

FOR SALE—RANCHES

AN EQUIPPED RANCH NEAR CALHAN

280 a., fenced and cross-fenced; 80 a. in cultivation; spring water; house, 12x18, with cement basement; barn, 14x40; 4 horses, 3 cows, fresh soon; bean huller, lister, 3 cultivators, press drill, mowing machine, harrow, 2 wagons, 2 sets harness, some feed, and other articles; school house on the ranch; all for $4,500; terms, $2,500 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

ALLEN H. LEEPER
Phone 887. 9 S. Cascade.

CHICKEN RANCHES

3 of them—close to town—for sale cheap, on easy terms.

W. W. Williamson
SUITE 40, BANK BUILDING.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Fifty-acre ranch, improved; under Oxford ditch; two miles east of Fowler, Colo. Write J. W. Lawler, Fowler, Colo., or phone Black 123.

STOCK RANCH, 520 acres, 70 head stock, 100 tons hay, 20 buildings; all equipment; cheap. Keystone Realty Co., 314 Mining Exchange.

WANTED Real Estate

IF YOU HAVE city property for sale at a bargain, list it with

THE J. E. COX REAL ESTATE AND BROKERAGE CO.
6 Independence Bldg.

FARM WANTED

Clear of incumbrance, for north end Colorado Springs residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces, completely modern. D-33, Gazette.

DO you want to sell your home? I will give you half cash, balance clear building lots, N. E.; water, sewer, car line. Hahn, 928 N. Weber.

I WANT small chicken ranch in city or close to city. Give full particulars and price. P. O. Box 883.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Tex.

WANT to buy nice home, close in, for cash, under $6,000. State location and price. C-3, Gazette.

Typewriters and Supplies

REAL typewriter service. We sell, rent, repair and exchange all make typewriters.

Fitz Davis
The Typewriter Man
125 N. Tejon
Main 1017

TYPEWRITERS—Rented, repaired, bought and sold; also supplies. Zimmerman Supply Co. Phone Main 333. 21 E. Kiowa St.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

IT'S the combination, experience, carefulness, promptness and price that has established our reputation as packers and movers of furniture; experienced men, modern storage are for your use. The Smith Storage and Transfer Co. Phone 100. 2 E. Kiowa.

STORAGE MILLEN, HE stores goods right. 107-111 S. Nevada.

MONEY WANTED

WANTED

Money to loan on Colo. Springs or Manitou residence property or land; have several good loans to offer you at present.

... SPACKMAN & ... 15 GAZETTE BLDG. ... 350

WANT loan $150, 8 per ct., real estate security; no commission. C-5, Gaz.

WANT LOAN ... on 5-room, north end property, 7 per cent. C-8 Gazette.

PAINTING & PAPERING

FOR wallpaper, hanging, or ... calcimining or painting of ... call ... phone M. 107-R.

... painting, ... [illegible] ...

SHOE REPAIRING

Men's sewed soles	80c
Men's nailed soles	50c
Ladies' sewed soles	50c
Ladies' nailed soles	40c

Shoe Hospital, 25 E. Huerfano St.

QUICK and first-class work while you wait at Peterson's Shoe Shop, 121 E. Kiowa St. Phone Main 1278.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

WATCHES cleaned, 50c; mainspring, 50c; work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver. S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano. Phone 541.

MINES AND MINING

FOR SALE—15 patented mining claims in Cripple Creek mining district for $10,000. Address P. O. Box 915, City.

CHIROPRACTORS

COULTRUP & COULTRUP, CHIROPRACTORS, 206 E. Pikes Peak. Telephone Main 898.

CAPSHAWS, "THE PIONEERS," 38 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 1221.

LOST

LADY'S small purple purse, containing several small photos and some change, at Opera house matinee Monday, or between there and corner Cascade and Huerfano, or on Spruce car. Return photos to Gazette and receive reward.

LOST—Small black Dresden silk bag containing about yard crocheted lace, hook and spool cotton, on Pikes Peak Ave. or in State Savings bank. Finder please return to Gazette.

GOLD brooch, set with diamonds, Thursday evening, between Hagerman Bldg. and Busy Corner. Reward Gazette.

LOST—Small gold bar pin, setting diamond and opals; probably Tejon street between Bijou and Pikes Peak. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Silver bar pin, pearl and rhinestone settings, probably between Antlers and Opera house. Please return this office.

A SILVER card case, lost between Tejon and Wood Ave., containing calling cards. Return to Gazette for reward.

LOST—Lady's comb set with brilliants, short teeth. Finder please return to this office.

LOST—Small black pocketbook, Wednesday afternoon at Opera house. Return this office. Reward.

LOST—Mink fur neck piece, Friday night at Princess theater. Return this office. Reward.

BRASS auto side lamp, between Fifth street, Colo. City, and Seventeenth street, Colo. Springs. Return to Gazette.

PAIR nose glasses, between Western Union telegraph office and Hemenway grocery. Return to Gazette.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Monday afternoon, between Mill street and Colorado City. Reward at Gazette.

BROWN leather purse, between Antlers and Silver Grill café. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—French poodle pup, neighborhood Prospect and Boulder. Return to 514 N. Franklin. Reward.

LOST—Silver watch with gold chain; initials G. A. B. Reward if returned to this office.

LOST—Between Princess theater and 1700 block north, black kid glove. Reward Gazette.

LOST—Gold bracelet, initials "L. S. K." Reward, this office. Valuable to owner as keepsake.

LOST—Red Pierce bicycle, Monday evening. Liberal reward if returned 1728 Wood Ave.

LOST—Gold eardrop, pendent, set with garnet, suspended from pearl. Reward, this office.

LOST—Title & Trust bank book, made to Noah S. Nickell. Reward, Gazette.

LOST—Enameled sterling silver bar pin. Return this office.

CONKLIN self-filling fountain pen; fancy gold band; P-1. Return to Gaz.

LOST—Fountain pen at Markley's place, Colo. City. Reward, this office.

LOST—Package containing blue silk material. Return Gazette.

PINK tinted gold mounted ... [illegible] ... office; reward.

LOST—... [illegible] ...

LOST—Large gold ... [illegible] ... setting. Reward at Gaz.

LOST—... chain; initials A. B. B. ... Reward at Gazette.

A SMALL ... leather purse, containing ... Return to ...

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Wants

FOR SALE FURNITURE

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE GENUINE BARGAINS AT THE HOME FURNITURE CO.

WE ARE NOW READY TO HELP YOU FURNISH YOUR HOME OR ROOMS FOR THE SEASON

408 AND 408 1-2 S. TEJON ST.

CARPETS AND RUGS

9x12 Brussels, new	$14.00
9x9 Brussels, new	1.50
9x9 Brussels, new	1.25
4x14 Brussels, new	12.00
9x12 Axminster	15.00
9x12 Velvet	7.50
10x10 Velvet	6.00
9x12 Velvet	6.00
9x9 Velvet	3.00
9x10 Velvet	2.50
6x9 Velvet	2.50
9x11 Velvet	3.00
5x9 Velvet	2.50
9x9 Velvet	3.50
9x9 Velvet	2.50
8x8 Velvet	1.50
9x12 Velvet	5.00
9x9 Velvet	2.50
9x12 Velvet	4.50
6x13 Velvet	2.50
7x 9 Velvet	3.00
9x9 Velvet	4.00
8x8 Velvet	2.00
9x13 Velvet	2.50
9x12 Velvet	6.00
8x10 Velvet	6.00
9x12 Velvet	5.00
6x12 Velvet	2.50
9x9 Velvet	1.25
8x8 Velvet	3.00

ROCKING CHAIRS

Rocking Chair	3.50
Rocking Chair, new	6.00
Rocking Chair, mahogany	4.50
Rocking Chair	2.25
Rocking Chair	2.25
Rocking Chair	1.75
Rocking Chair, wicker	2.25
Rocking Chair, wicker	2.50
Rocking Chair	2.50
Rocking Chair	2.50
Rocking Chair	2.75
Rocking Chair	2.50
Rocking Chair, leather	6.00
Rocking Chair	3.50
Rocking Chair	1.00
Rocking Chair	1.00
Rocking Chair	1.40
Rocking Chair	1.30
Rocking Chair	2.40
Rocking Chair	2.50
Rocking Chair	2.25
Rocking Chair	2.25
Rocking Chair	2.25
Rocking Chair	1.45
Rocking Chair, maple	2.00

HIGH CHAIRS

High Chair	$ .40
High Chair	.50
High Chair	.65
High Chair	.85
High Chairs, each	1.50
High Chair	1.75
Child's Chair	.90
Child's Chair	.75

ARM CHAIRS

Arm Chairs, each	$ 1.25
Arm Chair	2.50
Arm Chair, mission	3.00
Arm Chairs, each	4.50
Arm Chair	3.50
Arm Chair	1.00

HALL CHAIRS

Hall Chair	$ 1.75
Hall Chair	2.00
Hall Chair, maple	1.50

DINING CHAIRS

Dining Chair	.75
Dining Chairs, leather seats, ea.	.85
Dining Chairs, cane seats, each	2.25
Dining Chairs, cane seats, each	1.25
Dining Chairs, leather, each	1.75
Dining Chairs, each	1.25
Dining Chairs, each	1.50
Dining Chairs, each	.50

DRESSERS

Dresser	$ 6.00
Dresser, oval French bevel	9.00
Dresser, large square mirror	8.75
Dresser	5.00
Dresser, walnut, marble top	7.50
Dresser	3.00

TABOURETS

Round Tabouret	$ 1.75
Round Tabouret	1.50
Square Tabouret	1.35
Sideboard	9.00
Sideboard, marble top	5.00
Buffet	10.50

COMBINATION WRITING DESKS AND BOOKCASES

Book Case	$ 5.00
Book Case	7.50
Book Case	5.00
Hall Tree	3.50
Hall Mirror	3.50

DINING TABLES

Square Table	$12.50
Square Table	11.00
Square Table	4.00
Square Table	10.00
Square Table	9.00
Round Mission	12.00
Round Fumed	14.00
Round Oak	14.00
Dining Table, drop leaf	2.00
Dining Table, drop leaf	3.50
Dining Table, drop leaf	3.50

KITCHEN CABINETS AND BASES

Kitchen Cabinet	$ 6.50
Kitchen Cabinet	7.50
Kitchen Cabinet	6.50
Kitchen Cabinet	7.50

SANITARY COUCHES

Sanitary Couch	$ 2.50
Sanitary Couch	3.50
Sanitary Couch	3.00
Sanitary Couch	4.00

CENTER TABLES

Center Table, large	$ 4.50
Center Table	8.75
Center Table, square	2.50
Center Table	2.50
Center Table	1.25
Center Table	2.50
Center Table	2.50
Center Table, walnut	2.50
Center table, marble top	3.00
Porch Tables, each	.60
Center Table, maple	2.00
Center Table	2.00
Center Table	1.75
Center Table	1.00
Center Table	3.00
Center Table, marble top	4.00
Music Rack, mahogany	2.75

CARPET SWEEPERS

Big Four	$ 4.50
Queen	6.00
Bissells	1.00
Specials, each	.75

HOME FURNITURE CO.

406-408½ S. Tejon St.

WILL exchange new hand-made box springs, 4 or full width, for brass or good beds, for good used furniture. Phone M. 1790 for appointment.

REMEMBER N. A. Robinson, the man who bought stock in Colo. Sta. E. Pikes Peak.

FURNITURE of 4 rooms, $65. 212 E. Williams.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

REED chair, leather rocker, step-ladder chair; rug, 10x9½. 814 E. San Miguel.

5 ROOMS of furniture; all or by the piece. Call Sunday or Monday before 12 or after 6 p. m. 305 S. Tejon.

WHEEL chair, $8; small mahogany writing desk, $6; rocking chairs, $2; tables, $3. 7½ S. Cascade. Main 828.

FURNITURE of 5-room house, with or without lease; splendid garden and lawn. 614 12th St., Ivywild. Ph. 3286W.

FIRST-CLASS furniture of 7-room house. 16 N. Sierra Madre.

POULTRY SUNDRIES

A CHICKEN RANCH BARGAIN

1 1-3 a.; 3-room house, chicken house; city water, fine garden spot; all well fenced; price too small to print; must talk to you about it.

ALLEN H. LEPER

Phone 387. 9 S. Cascade.

WHITE Wyandotte setting eggs, $1 per 15; Silver Campines, imported stock, $1.50 per 15. White Wyandotte, Silver Campine and Bantam cockerels, $1.50 up. S. J. Britton, 1012 N. Walnut St.

WHITE LEGHORN baby chicks, today, 12½c each; also setting eggs; extra heavy winter layers; incubator settings very reasonable. Phone M. 1588. Clay Ranch, 1400 N. Chestnut.

FOR SALE—White Rock, Fishers strain, cockerel; also White Rock Fishers strain and Hilton strain eggs for hatching; reasonable. 921 S. Sahwatch. Phone Main 1657.

BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, 75c, $1 each; Indian Runner drakes, 80c each; good milk wagon worth $35 for $20. 939 Cheyenne road.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn eggs, for hatching, 50c per 13 eggs. Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Adams Crossing, East Manitou.

B. ROCKS, R. I. Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, 60c dozen. 10 N. Walnut.

FERTILE thoroughbred Buff Orpington setting eggs, Pekin duck eggs. 809 S. Tejon.

WANTED — Second-hand incubator, cheap; state name, size and price. D-54, Gazette.

SETTING eggs, 75c up; Baldwin's best Buff Orpingtons; also Barred Rocks. See our pens. 24 N. Prospect.

ORPINGTON eggs, best laying strains, setting hens. Phone 2041L. 829 E. Yampa.

RHODE ISLAND RED baby chicks; good laying strain; ready for delivery next Wednesday. 416 W. Platte.

FOR SALE—About 30 laying young Brown Leghorn hens. 1030 Lincoln Ave.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds and some mixed stock; also rabbits. Phone Main 2352W.

S. C. R. I. RED setting eggs, from heavy winter layers, 4c each, $3.50 per 100. Taylor, 615 N. Main, Nob Hill.

RABBITS—All kinds and sizes; come and see them; got to sell. First house west of Adams Crossing.

WILL TRADE White Leghorn laying hens for Indian Runner ducks or will sell hens reasonable. 321 East Dale.

TRAPNESTED strain White Leghorn pullets, 75c; 3 cockerels. Jordan, 809 E. Costilla.

S. C. R. I. REDS, bred for laying; 13 eggs, $1; 100 eggs, $6. Infertile eggs replaced free. 1811 N. Nevada. Ph. 3807J.

BARRED ROCK hatching eggs, $1 per 15, from large, vigorous, prize winning stock. E. C. Little, 1421 N. Weber.

THOROUGHBRED Brown Leghorn roosters and eggs for setting, at Red Crags, Manitou. Phone 55-W.

FOR SALE—White Orpington hens, two cockerels, some setting hens and baby chicks. Phone M. 2927.

ROSE COMB Red eggs and stock for sale. Hascall, 321 Walnut, Phone Main 4042J.

SEE my Buff Orpingtons before buying your eggs for hatching. Solstad's, 17 E. Second St., Ivywild.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn setting eggs; also Brahma cockerel. 815 N. Weber.

INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs for setting; grade stock; fine layers. Phone 3073W.

THOROUGHBRED Barred Rock cock and cockerels; large, fine stock; low prices. Call today. 1116 E. Monument.

BLACK Minorca eggs, $1; Barred Rocks, 75c. 535 E. Bijou.

WHITE Orp. eggs, 5c each. Fine Buff Orp. cock cheap. Main 4021W.

FOUR white Indian Runner ducks for sale. Phone 3366W.

FOR SALE Plymouth Rock hens and cockerel. Phone 3368W.

FINE Flemish Giants, young and old, at 1719 N. Royer.

R. I. RED cockerel for sale, cheap. 1302 E. Platte.

FOR SALE—Elegant up-to-date oak piano, $125.00. 24 E. Kiowa St. M. 333.

FOR SALE—Belgian hares, does and bucks, cheap. 109 Beacon, Roswell.

FOR SALE—Silver Campines, or will trade for rabbits. 733 E. Boulder.

FOR SALE Setting hens, two roosters. 1614 Lincoln Ave.

R. C. R. I. R. eggs, 50c and 75c per setting. Phone Main 3190R.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington setting hens. 326 N. Pine St.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White and Buff Orpington hens. 415 N. Tejon.

BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for setting, 50c for 15. 801 S. Nevada.

THOROUGHBRED Barred Rock setting eggs, 50c for 15. 312 N. Tejon.

POULTRY SUNDRIES

FOR SALE—Belgian does and bucks, 75c and $1.00 each; also my best pens of thoroughbred White Leghorn pullets and three cockerels; or will trade for rabbits from 3 to 5 pounds, alive. 812 E. Costilla. Phone 3630J.

BARRED ROCK and Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, for hatching, thoroughbred; also Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel. 1913 E. Platte. Phone Main 2143.

THOROUGHBRED White Wyandotte eggs for setting, $1 per 15. Fine laying stock. 838 E. Cimarron St.

FOR SALE 2 White Rock cockerels, from prize-winning stock, $3.50 each. 1326 Grant Ave.

HATCHING eggs for sale from White Orpington hens with great nest records; prices reasonable. Phone 3814M.

FOR SALE—Black Minorca cockerels, Black Minorca setting eggs, Buff Orp. pullets. 201 S. El Paso.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN and R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching, 50c per 15. 612 N. Prospect.

SETTING eggs; B. Orpington, B. Rocks, B. O. cockerels. Phone M. 921. 818 N. Corona.

FOR SALE—One B. R. cockerel and a few young laying hens. 21 W. Moreno.

R. C. R. I. cockerels, cheap. 504 Plateau Ave., Colorado City.

FOR SALE—Black Langshan eggs for hatching, $1 per 14. 320 W. Platte.

WHITE Leghorn hens for sale. 1125 S. Weber.

PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for setting, at right prices. 528 W. Kiowa.

R. C. RED cockerels and setting eggs. Price right. Dr. Crooks, phone 1014.

WANT to trade R. C. R. I. roosters. 715 E. Platte.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NOB HILL LODGE, 319 N. Logan; sleeping porches, individual cabins. Phone 2835.

HOUSECLEANING

WINDOWS, houses, carpets cleaned. Phone 3000. 15 S. Nevada.

BOTTLES AND JUNK

EL PASO JUNK CO.

Pays best prices. Phone 3398.

Farms and Garden Tracts

FOR RENT—Garden tract, just outside city limits. Call Smith Packing Co.

FOUND

FOUND—The way to recover lost articles. Just put a lost ad. in The Gazette. We guarantee the return of the article or no charge for the ad.

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT — Office rooms, single or en suite. Gazette building. Apply Gazette Business Office.

FOR RENT—One furnished office in Gazette Bldg. Apply business office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLIN for sale cheap. 2813 N. Cascade.

CLAIRVOYANTS

14 YEARS a citizen of Colo. Springs; MRS. SAMPSON, noted psychic; all work guaranteed. Readings daily. Spiritual meetings Sun., Thurs. eve., 8 sharp. 110 N. Nevada. Phone 3384J.

PATENTS

PATENTS obtained by Lawyer Mullaney. Consultation free. 30 years' experience. 110 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

WANTED—Board & Rooms

BY young man, board with airy room; state price. Write D-56, Gazette.

Wallpaper Cleaning

WE clean wall paper and kalsomine; demonstration free. Phone Red 66.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE MEXICAN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Mexican National Construction Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on **Monday**, the fifth day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that properly may be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, the fifteenth day of March, 1915, at the close of business on that day, and will be re-opened three (3) days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

E. E. BASHFORD,
Secretary.

Dated March 4, 1915.

NOTICE OF
APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that on March 5th, 1915, The People's Pharmacy Co. filed with the City Clerk an application to sell intoxicating liquor, which application is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 5, 1915.
To the Honorable City Council, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The undersigned hereby makes application for a license to sell intoxicating liquor, in accordance with the terms and conditions of an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to Amend Ordinance Number 775 of the City of Colorado Springs, Entitled, 'An Ordinance to Prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, Except for Medicinal purposes, in the City of Colorado Springs, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation of this Ordinance.' Approved October 11, 1909, and Relating to Intoxicating Liquor, Requiring Permits for the Operation of Drug Stores and Pharmacies," passed April 4th, 1911; and respectfully state:

Name of applicant is The People's Pharmacy Co.

Address of applicant is 121 E. Huerfano.

Applicant is a corporation.

Applicant is a person to whom the license sought may be granted hereunder, as appears from the following facts: The applicant is the owner of a Prescription Pharmacy at 121 Huerfano and owns and has in said Pharmacy fixtures worth more than $800.00 and drugs and druggists' sundries exclusive of intoxicating liquors worth more than $3500.00.

The name of the prescription pharmacy, at which applicant will act under the license is The Peoples Pharmacy Co. And the location of the same is 121 E. Huerfano St.

The name of the person who will actually manage said prescription pharmacy is Lou W. Critz. The address of such person is 120 N. Wahsatch.

THE PEOPLES PHARMACY CO.
By LOU W. CRITZ, President.
ATTEST: William Rogers,
Secretary.

You are further hereby notified that such application and objections thereto, if any, in writing signed by the objector and filed with the City Clerk before the time hereinafter fixed for the hearing, will be heard and considered by the Council in the Council Chamber in public session on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon after said hour as the matter can be reached.

Done by order of the City Council this 5th day of March, A. D. 1915.

CHAS. CHAPMAN,
City Clerk.

First publication, March 6th, 1915.
Last publication, March 7th, 1915.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

The stock of merchandise and fixtures of the Gurnn Mercantile Company of Rocky Ford, Colorado, will be disposed of at Trustees' Sale to the highest bid received between now and March 20th, either public or private, all bids to be mailed or delivered to Paul M. North, Rocky Ford, Colorado. Stock may be inspected at any time prior to date of sale by calling on Paul M. North at his office in Rocky Ford.

PAUL M. NORTH,
O. G. MANNING,
Trustees.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Colorado Springs, at the office of the Water Superintendent, until 9 o'clock a. m., March 14, 1915, for constructing a pavilion at Prospect Lake for the City of Colorado Springs. Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Water Superintendent.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent of the bid; said check to be forfeited to the City of Colorado Springs if the bidder to whom the contract is awarded fails, within three days after notification of award, to execute a contract with a surety company bond equal in amount to the contract, that shall be acceptable to the City of Colorado Springs. The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Done by order of the City Council, March 3, 1915.

CHAS. CHAPMAN,
City Clerk.

NOTICE TO EL PASO STOCKHOLDERS.

I intend to be present at the forthcoming meeting to protect my rights and those who have sent me proxies. As time is short, I take this method of asking for the cooperation of stockholders in general by sending me their proxies and I promise to do all in my power to secure a sound Directorate. I am not committed to any faction.

(Signed) JAMES F. BURNS,
Address, Burns Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

I WILL not be responsible for any bills contracted by my wife, Mrs. Dora L. Hall.

(Signed) M. M. HALL.

NEVADA STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Goldfield District—		
Atlanta	34	35
Booth	29	30
Blue Bull	6	7
C. O. D.	6	7
Combination Fr.	8	9
Daisy	6	..
Dia. B. H.	3	..
Jumbo Ext.	122½	125
Lone Star	7	8
Merger	25	26
Speachead	9	10
Silver Pick	9	..
Vernal	5	..
Yellow Tiger	4	5
Manhattan District—		
Oro	9	..
Sand	6	7
Kewanos	18	..
Comstock District—		
Con. Va.	15	..
Colonial	13	14
Hale & Norcross	5	..
Mexican	37	39
Ophir	11	12
Savage	5	..
Sierra Nevada	10	11
Union	19	20
Tonopah District—		
Belmont	440	..
Boston	6	7
Cash Boy	1	2
Gipsy Queen	74	..
Little Tone	35	..
Merger	10	..
Midway	14	15
McNamara	3	4
North Star	14	15
Rescue Eula	10	11
West End	51	..
Other Districts—		
Pitts. Silver Peak	10	..
Nevada Hills	12	..

WOOL MARKET

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Agreement by the members of the Textile alliance to conditions under which the British embassy is willing to permit exports of blackface and merino wool from Great Britain and her colonies to the United States was announced today by the British embassy.

DENVER LIVE STOCK

DENVER, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts 700; firm; beef steers, $6.75@7.25, cows and heifers, $5.25@8.75, stockers and feeders, $6.25@6.75, calves, $8.50@10.25.

Hogs—Receipts 100; market strong; one load at $6.50.

Sheep none; strong.

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, March 6. Some reaction from yesterday's strong undertone was manifested by today's stock market. Traders as a whole were again committed to the short side, but were cautious in their attitude.

Shares of the "Soo" road were almost the only railway issues to make further improvement, most of the Pacifics, trunk lines and grangers being under moderate pressure. Some of the high-priced specialties, including American Tobacco, Liggett & Myers and Lorillard, were strong. The peculiar character of the movement in dormant issues was seen in a 14-point gain for Harvester corporation, common, and a decline of 4½ points for the preferred. American Locomotive, preferred, with a drop of 3 points, and Pressed Steel Car, common and preferred, each of which fell 2 points, met their new minimum prices. American Woolen and Mexican Petroleum, displayed some weakness.

The measure of the demand for investment issues was seen in the closing of the New St. Paul bond issue at a profit to the underwriters and participants.

Financial operations of the week were primarily responsible for the large actual expansion of bank loans, which exceeded $32,000,000, while the cash holdings were slightly increased. Excess reserves were contracted, however, to the extent of over $5,000,000.

Bonds were steady, with total sales, par value, $1,597,000.

Panama registered 3s advanced ⅛ per cent on the week.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	55	55	54½	54⅝
Alaska	28⅞	30	28⅞	29⅞
Am. Beet Sugar	40	40⅝	39⅞	40
Am. Can	28	28	27⅞	29⅝
Am. Ice	27	27⅛	27	27½
Am. Smelt.	63⅝	64	63	63⅝
Am. Sugar	102⅛	102⅛	102	102
A. T. & T.	120½	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
Am. Tob.	225	225	225	225
Anaconda	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26⅝
Atchison	95⅞	95⅞	95⅛	95⅝
Balt. & Ohio	69⅝	69½	67⅞	67⅞
Beth. Steel	56⅛	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	88	88⅝	88	88⅝
Calif. Pet.	18⅛	18⅛	18	18
Can. Pac.	159	159	158½	158½
Cent. Leath.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
Ches. & Ohio	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
C., G. W.	10½	10½	10½	10½
C., M. & S. P.	87½	87½	87⅛	87⅛
C. & N. W.	123	123	123	123
Chino Copper	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Cons. Copper	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Corn Prod.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
Erie	22⅛	22⅛	22	22
G. N. pfd.	115⅝	115⅞	115½	115⅞
G. N. Ore	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞
Int. Met.	12½	13	12½	12⅞
Int. Harv.	91	91	91	91
Inspk Copper	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛
K. C. S.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Lehigh Valley	134½	134½	134½	134½
Miami Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
M., K. & T.	10⅛	10⅛	10	10
Mo. Pacific	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
Nat'l Biscuit	121	121	120½	120½
Nat'l Lead	55⅛	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝
N. Y. Cent.	84	84⅛	83⅞	83½
N.Y., N.H. & H.	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	50
Nor. Pac.	103⅛	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
Penna.	105⅛	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
P. Steel Car	25	25⅝	25	25⅝
Ray Cons.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Reading	145	145⅛	144⅝	145
So. Pacific	84⅛	84⅛	83⅞	84
So. Railway	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Texas Oil	133⅝	133½	132½	133½
Union Pacific	119½	119⅝	119⅛	119⅝
U. S. Rubber	56⅞	57	56⅞	57
U. S. Steel	45	45⅛	44½	44⅝
do pdf.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105
Utah Copper	53	53	52⅞	52⅞
West. Union	63½	63½	63½	63½
Westinghouse	68½	68½	68½	68½
Butte & Sup.	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛

NEW YORK CURB

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅞
Br. Amn. Tob.	17⅛	17⅝
do new	17⅛	18
British Columbia	¼	½
Butte & New York	½	¾
Cons. Copper	¾	1
El Paso	1¼	2
Giroux	¼	1
Greene Can. new	26	27
Hollinger	21	23
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅞
Keystone	1⅝	2⅛
La Rose	⅝	⅞
Marconi	2⅛	2⅜
Mason Valley	1	2
McKinley	40	45
Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝
North Star	10	15
Ohio Copper	5	10
Riker Hegeman	6⅝	7
Stewart	1⅝	1⅞
Tob. Prod. pfd.	91	93
Tonopah Belmont	4⅛	4⅛
Tonopah Mines	7	7⅝
United Cigar Stores	9	9⅛
West End	48	55
Wettlaufer	3	8
Profit Sharing	3⅝	3⅞
Atlanta	34	36
Goldfield Merger	23	27
Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅜
Cash Boy	5	8
Boston Stocks—		
American Zinc	28	28⅛
Butte & Superior	49⅛	49⅝
United Verde Ext.	2⅞	3

OIL STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Bid.	Ask.
Anglo American	14½	14⅝
Atlantic Ref.	545	550
Borne Scrymser	240	260
Buckeye	107	109
Chesebrough	645	650
Colonial	90	100
Continental	220	225
Crescent	36	39
Cumberland	47	52
Eureka	215	220
Galena	160	165
Galena pfd	134	138
Indiana Pipe	96	98
National Transit	31	32
New York Transit	207	210
Northern Pipe	88	90
Ohio Oil	131	133
Prairie	223	228
Solar	235	240
Southern Pipe	88	90
South Penn Oil	265	270
S. W. Penn Pipe	115	120
S. O. California	290	298
S. O. Indiana	405	409
S. O. Kansas	340	348
S. O. Kentucky	253	258
S. O. Nebraska	216	220
S. O. New York	190	192
S. O. Ohio	415	425
Swan & Finch	179	183
Union Tank	83	85
Vacuum	179	182
Washington	30	35
Waters Pierce	13½	14½
S. O. New Jersey	390	394
Midwest		15
Midwest pfd	53	54
Midwest Refining	23	24½
Illinois Pipe	128	129
Prairie Pipe	146	149

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, March 6. Mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent.

Bar silver 69⅝c.

Mexican dollars 47½c.

Government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, March 6. Unabated foreign buying tended today to dispel dread of a flood of Russian wheat through the Bosporus and helped bring about a strong market here. Prices closed steady at 2⅛ to 3⅛ net advance. Other gains were: corn, ⅛ to ⅜c; oats, ⅛ to ⅞c, and provisions, 10@12½c to 25c.

Export business in wheat today, which was said to aggregate at least 1,000,000 bushels, was shared in not only by seaboard cities, but also by Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Duluth and Winnipeg. In addition to spot cash purchasing, the July delivery, as well as the May option, was liberally taken on foreign account.

Confidence among wheat buyers began with announcement that quotations at Liverpool were firm, and was notably increased by private advices here from Petrograd saying it was untrue that great shipments would be made from Russia as soon as the Dardanelles were open. Unfavorable weather in Argentina and the Punjab assisted in preventing any lasting interruption of the day's advance.

Scantiness of receipts had a strengthening effect on corn. So, too, did the wheat bulge. Nevertheless, there was enough bearish sentiment in the pit to enlarge offerings whenever the ascent appeared about to become of a radical sort. Cash houses bought oats throughout the session. It was said that, even without any fresh call, they would be kept busy for some time filling present contracts to ship to the seaboard.

Higher prices for hogs and grain made provisions climb. The bulk of the buying came from shorts.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	141½	142¼	140	141⅛
July	116⅝	116⅝	114	115
Corn—				
May	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛
July	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛	75⅛
Oats—				
May	55½	56⅝	55⅛	56
July	51⅝	52⅝	51⅛	51⅞
Pork—				
May	17.50	17.70	17.45	17.62
Lard—				
July	10.70	10.80	10.67	10.67

COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

MINES

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	05⅞	06⅛
C. C. Con.	007	01½
C. K. & N.	06	07
Dante	03	04½
Dr. Jack-Pot	08⅝	09
Elkton	45	47
El Paso	149	151
Fanny R.	03	04½
Findley	03⅛	03½
Gold Dollar Con.	04	05
Gold Soy.	05	06½
Isabella	16⅛	16⅝
Jack Pot	06	08
Jennie Sample	03	05
Lexington		01½
Mary McKinney	32½	34
Old Gold		01½
Pharmacist	01	02
Portland	112	113
Vindicator	140	141

UNLISTED

	Bid.	Ask.
Jerry J.	03	04½
U. G. M.	04⅛	04½

PROSPECTS

	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	01⅝	01½
Black Jack	..	01
Bob Lee		002
Fauntleroy		02
Gold Bond	007	03
Home		01
Kittie Lane	009	01½
Mary Nevins		03½
New Haven		005
Pilgrim	003	005
Raven & R. H.		04
Requa Savage		02
Robert Burns	0075	01
Rose M.	005	
Rose N.	01	..

MISCELLANEOUS

	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	001	..
Colo. G. Camp	002	01
Flower West	003	01
Mafoa	006	
O. K.	..	005
Tenderfoot H.	003	01

SEPARATE RATES

Acacia, 1,000 at 5⅝, 2,000 at 5⅞, 1,000 at 6, 1,000 at 5⅞; Doctor, 3,000 at 8⅞; Elkton, 500 at 45⅝, 250 at 46½, 200 at 46; C. K. & N., 1,000 at 6½; El Paso, 260 at 144, 100 at 150; Findley, 3,000 at 3⅝; Mary McKinney, 1,000 at 33; Portland, 500 at 113, 500 at 112; Vindicator, 2,000 at 140; U. G. M., 5,000 at 4½.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Hogs—Receipts 5,500; higher; pigs and lights, $5.50@6.95; mixed and butchers, $6.50@6.95; good heavy, $6.50@6.90.

Cattle—Receipts 300; steady; native beef steers, $7.00@9.00; cows and heifers, $5.50@8.50; southern steers, $5.25@7.75; cows and heifers, $4.00@6.00; native calves, $6.00@10.75.

Sheep—Receipts none; steady; native muttons, $6.15@7.40; lambs, $8.75@10.00; yearlings, $7.50@8.25.

ST. JOSEPH, March 6.—Hogs—Receipts 1,300; strong; top, $6.70; bulk, $6.65@6.70.

Cattle—Receipts 150; steady; steers, $6.50@8.50; cows and heifers, $4.25@8.00; calves, $7.00@9.75.

Sheep—Receipts none; steady; lambs, $9.00@9.50.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Hogs—Receipts 10,000; strong, 5 to 10c above yesterday's average; bulk, $6.70@6.90, heavy, $6.35@6.92½, pigs, $5.75@6.90.

Cattle—Receipts 400; steady; native steers, $5.75@9.05, western, $5.10@7.50; calves, $6.75@10.25.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; weak; sheep, $7.00@7.90; lambs, $7.50@9.75.

SUGAR

NEW YORK, March 6.—The market for sugar futures was a little easier at the start, but there was enough demand from trade sources to absorb all early offerings prompted by the firmness of the spot market and prices regained all the early loss, closing unchanged to 3 points net higher; sales, 4,050 tons.

Raw

Magazine Feature Section

GRINDING OUT A VICTORY

Marathon Runners Went In Training Before the First Snows Fell to Win the Races When Warm Days Come.

Victories on the athletic field are not won at the finish neither are they won while the public is looking on. Twenty Marathon runners coming to the mark may all look fit when the starter fires his pistol for them to be off but they may be far from fit and the race will show it before the men have gone half the course.

The Marathon race is especially a race of long grinding training. When the snow began to fall and the cold nights came in November and December the Marathon champions of the country were going into training in the gymnasiums and on the field. All through the short winter days they took their daily grind on the indoor track and later on the outdoor tracks and cross country until today they have made their lungs into a great air sack capable of taking in the maximum of oxygen and distributing it to the blood rapidly. The thing that puts the Marathon runner out of the race before the finish is poison.

The blood coursing through his system is not able to carry fresh oxygen to the impoverished cells enough and he begins to feel pain. First the pain comes to the weaker muscles. It is spread through the system until the runner is unable to fight off the distress longer. As soon as he stops running and breaking down his tissues his body resumes its normal course again and the poison is carried away.

That is the case of course if a man has a strong heart. A man with a weak heart has no business in the Marathon race and should undergo the examination of a physician before deciding to enter. After he has entered he can begin to train for the big day when he will get on the track before thousands of spectators and start on the gruelling finish. The day for the final race should be one of great joy to the runner.

It is his test day and the big event for which he has been in training for so many months is about to end. If he is fit to run over a 25 mile course the first mile should be a joy to him, for it is a mile nearer his goal. He is closing the final account of the season. The man well trained should have no difficulty in running most of the race feeling fit all the time. There are some racers who feel distress soon after the start. That is because the outer cells of the lungs are flat. These cells are expanded by the inrushing air and that hurts. It is not the poison of the finish, but simply a demand for the use of greater lung power. After these cells are opened they hurt no more and are available for use through the rest of the race. That is what is called getting the second wind. Their lungs are so developed that none of the cells are ever flat. They feel no pain until the poison works in their muscles and they have difficulty in concluding an event because of the poison. As they come into the finish they feel as though they were running up the sides of a precipice. The light before their eyes turns to darkness. They feel that they are not moving ahead at all and they know they are trying with all their might. As they struggle on the only hope that reaches them is the consciousness that others are having the same struggle.

ATHLETIC TRAINING DEMANDS ABNORMAL LIFE.

The training of the Marathon runner demands an abnormal life. Men cannot treat their bodies as they would under other conditions or in other forms of athletics. They do more than keep the ordinary rules of health. They have to deprive themselves of certain harmless foods because those foods do not agree with them. No trainer can prescribe foods for all runners as one runner may demand certain foods for his system while other runners demand other foods.

Running is almost strictly an amateur sport. There are many professional runners who have made great records, but most of the world's records have been made by amateurs or by men who were secretly engaged in professional athletics, but who had amateur standing at the time of the race.

Running appeals particularly to the college athlete. It is a great ... for a ... after he ... passed the thirty year ... or at least the thirty-five year mark. The best records in running have been made by men in their twenties. A man cannot profitably engage in running for a profession because he will go to the scrap heap too ... and there is not enough interest in the game to warrant a man going into such activities for a few years. The crowds are too small and the performances are too few. A professional baseball player can play almost every day of the season. A runner runs only a few exhibition races a year. The rest of the times he is training for the great event.

Just now the athletes of all the colleges and universities are on the track and in the gymnasium working for the big events of the spring and summer. Some of these have fond hopes of winning a place on the American Olympic team. That is indeed a great honor but the athletes are soon forgotten.

Who can recall the names of the Olympic heroes of 1908 or even of 1912? Of course those who are intimately interested in racing can recall them, but their names do not stick like the names of Ty Cobb, Cy Young or Ed Walsh. They are not in the public eye often enough. After months of gruelling preparation they dash out into the sun and around the track. Then they are out of sight.

In every college, university or secondary school where much attention is paid to the long distance races or even the short distance races there have been thousands of red blooded men out trying for honors all winter.

From Harvard to the University of California reports of men in training have appeared in the ... columns. At the University of California ... veterans have been admitted. Last year the ... athletes ... in competition with the intercollegiate ... it is expected they will be just that much better this year. Among the interesting meets of the year will be one between the University of Illinois and California as the meet will test the merits of universities widely separated. The California athletes have advantages over those from the Mississippi Valley or the Atlantic states because of the mild winter. Along the Gulf states they have the same advantage but the spring does not get so warm in California as along the Gulf.

> **AT TOP**, an American group of athletes at the world's Olympic games. From left to right: Hayes, Ryan, Morrisey, Tewanima, Forshaw and Welton. At left, Jake Kaysing ready for a start. At right, Joe Erxleben. Below, a finish on a city street.

Until recent years the California athletes never compared themselves with easterners and they have always held that they had produced many world champions.

INDOOR MEETS GROW IN POPULAR FAVOR.

The indoor athletic meets early in the winter have grown in favor in recent years. In their indoor meets men do not engage in the Marathon runs, but they do engage in the shorter races, such as the mile, half mile or quarter mile races.

Men who usually ... go in a 100 yard-dash will run a 75-yard-dash in the indoor meet. Mile runners will content themselves with a 1,000-mile race and so on.

Running and weight throwing are the most classic of all racing events. The ancient Greeks engaged in those sports more than 2,000 years ago. The Marathon race takes its name from the great Greek runner who carried the tidings from the field of the Battle of Marathon to the capital and brought the news of the victory to the Greeks over the Persian hordes. He dropped dead after he had told his story. The track athletes of ancient Greece are responsible for the great advance in sculpture and other arts in Greece. At these great Olympic races the sculptors and artists had opportunity to study the perfectly developed physical man. No other country of the ancient world offered such opportunities.

In Rome men engaged in gladiatorial combats and in pugilistic encounters, but the foot race of Greece was a distinctive event. Other nations had foot races, but none ran the races as the Greeks did. In no other nation did the ancients go in for long periods of training.

In ancient Greece the women never engaged in athletics, but in the last few years women have gone into the game with zeal.

The era of athletics for women began when the school girls were allowed to ... In recent years girls were allowed to ... in athletics at the girl's colleges. When ... of these girls became ... they introduced athletics for girls in the public schools and private schools, where they taught. Then the Y. W. C. A. introduced athletics ... for women in the cities.

At first grown women were slow to take hold of sport. Now they run, swim, play tennis, golf, put the shot, throw the hammer, speed in automobiles and run the hurdles. In fact there are women's athletic records just the same as there are records for men.

In 1907 Miss Laura Clement of Wellesley ran the 100-yard dash in 13 1-3 seconds. Up to that time the woman's record had long been held at Vassar. There are many men who could not think of running 100 yards in that time even after long training.

Dan J. Kelley of Spokane, Wash., ran the 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds and is the amateur champion in that event. Arthur Duffy formerly was amateur champion. It was learned later that Duffy had traveled the summer before in England and had entered professional races there and had won money at these races. His record as an amateur was then destroyed. Later Kelley ran the distance and equalled Duffy's remarkable feat.

The late Ralph Rose, champion shot putter of the world, put the eight-pound shot sixty-seven feet and seven inches. Miss Eleanor Habsell, the woman champion put the same weight shot twenty-eight feet and three inches. J. Duncan, the champion of the amateur world as a discus thrower, threw it 145 feet 9½ inches. Miss Margery Hillias threw the same weight discus from the ... sized circle, 68 feet.

WOMAN JUMPS FOUR FEET FOUR INCHES.

Miss Sallie Pero has jumped four feet and four inches in the high ... G. L. Horine has jumped six feet and seven inches. These records show that man is still the champion as might be expected. Women are not as large as men and they do not have the physical make-up of men. It is unfair to match them with men because of these physical differences.

Physical culture experts agree that athletics is good for everybody but do not agree as to the benefits to the champion. They hold the champion must outdo himself to win. He must exert himself so keenly and keep in training so long that physical breakdown results when he lets up on his efforts for a short time. Many athletes collapse at the finish of their events, showing their force is entirely spent in the one supreme endeavor of winning the one point. Athletes cannot quit the game in the midst of a race and they are unable to tell themselves how nearly spent they are.

Careful examination by a competent physician or physical culture trainer is important for prolonged athletic endeavor. While an athlete may be perfectly fit to all appearances at the beginning of the season he may be entirely unfit after several weeks of training. Unless he is examined frequently he will never learn of his troubles until it is too late.

Heart trouble, hardening of the arteries, muscular ailments and other maladies are the result of athletic exertion according to many of the experts.

Going Batty.

Although our colleges and universities are established for educational purposes, the interest of the students at certain seasons of the year appears centered on studies least of all. Football occupies a very large segment of the undergraduates' brain, while "spike," the process of pledging freshmen or sophomores as the case may be, to the fraternities consumes the remaining segment.

Fraternities have so multiplied that practically all the letters of the Greek alphabet have been worked overtime to furnish resonant combinations with which to name the societies. Competition is sometimes keen for the right of putting a jeweled pin on the waistcoat of certain students, and when son Clarence decides to honor a certain group he usually telegraphs pa and ma.

Only a few days ago a suburban resident received at midnight the following message: "Have gone batty." Now, Clarence had always been a well set-up youth with a sound stomach, normal brain and his ancestry record was good, so pa and ma were, to say the least, perturbed. After two hours of suspense they decided to wait no longer. So telephoning the telegraph office, the message was repeated back after some delay.

Clarence was all right, but the telegraph operator wasn't. Clarence had merely gone "Beta."

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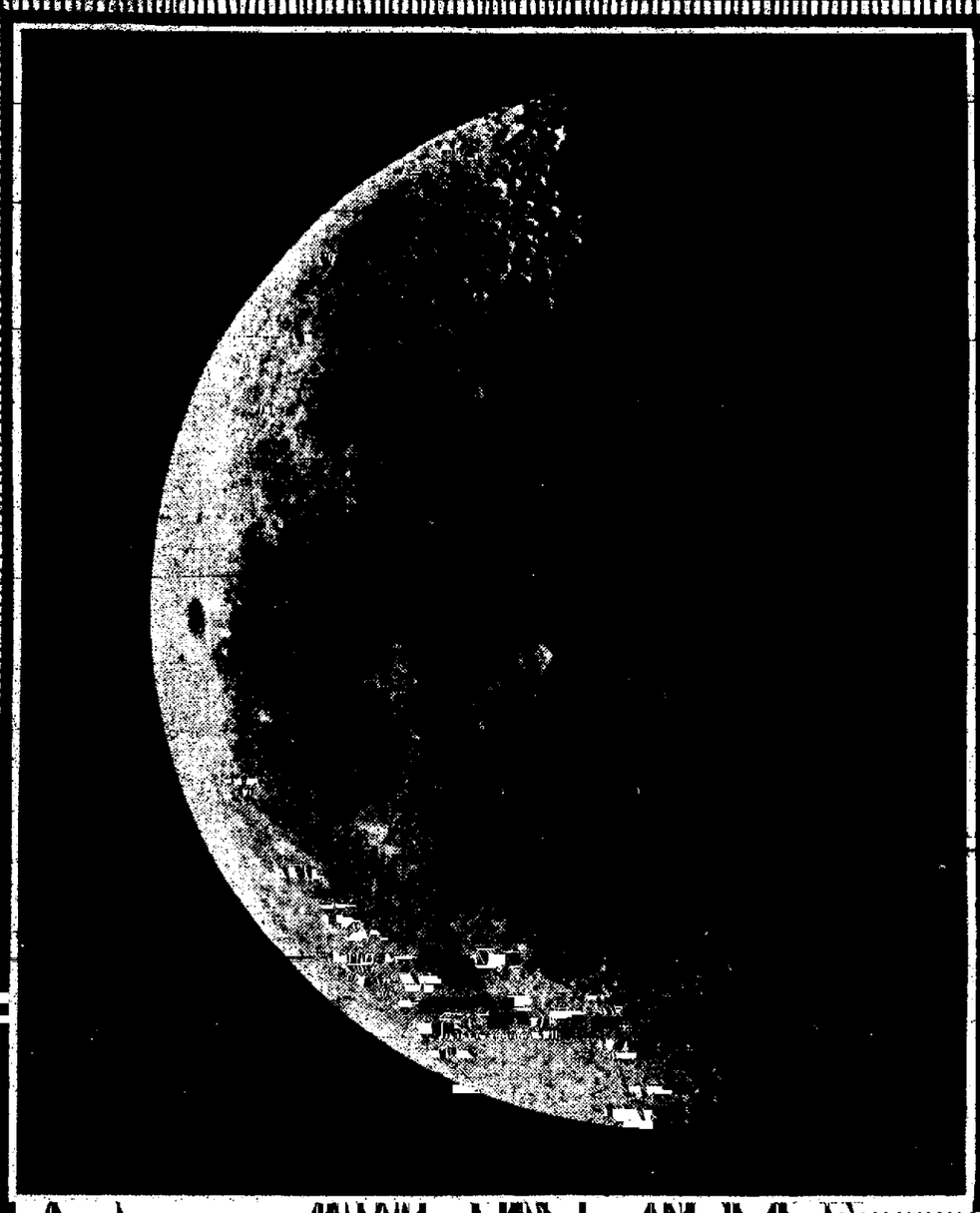
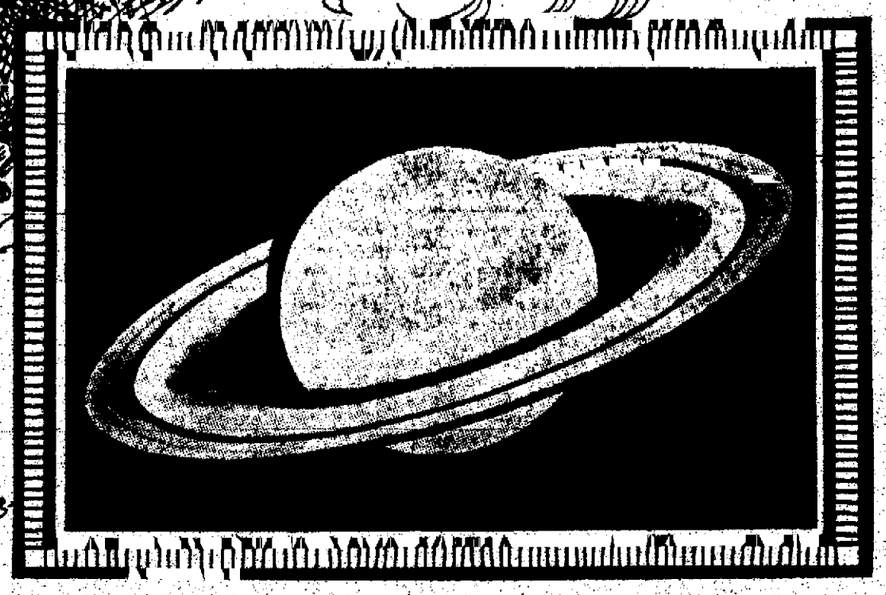
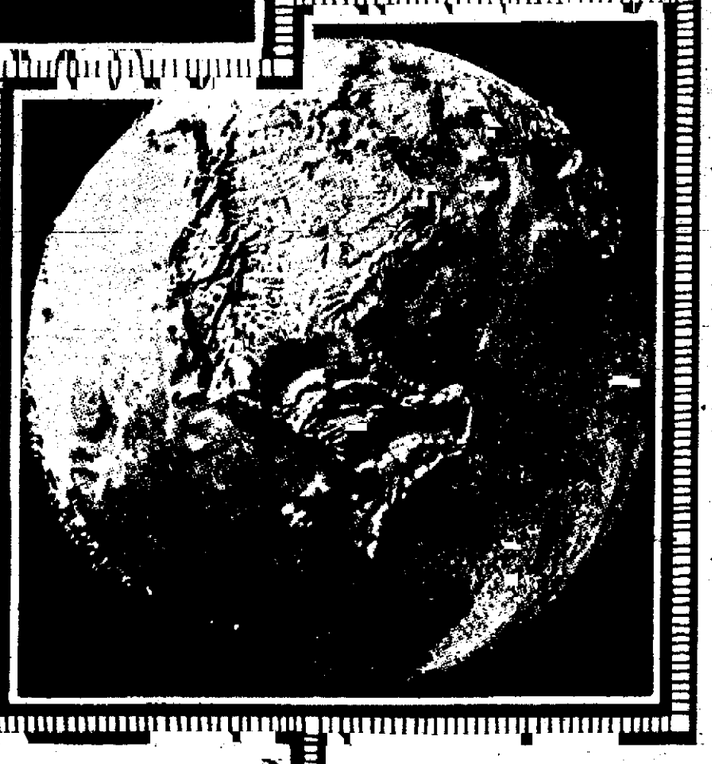
[Magazine Feature Section]

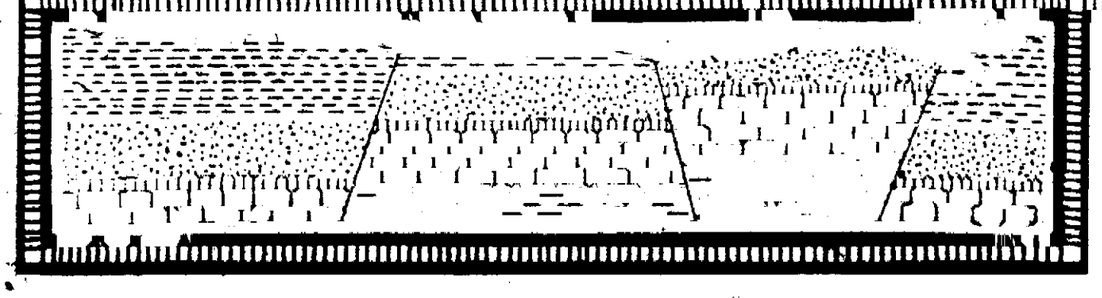
Giving the Earth a Shaking





The Moon, Sun and Planets Cause Earthquakes Just As They Cause Tides, According to Latest Theories of Scientists





BY FRANK McLAREN.

Will the day ever come when astronomers can watch the stars and forecast earthquakes with the unerring accuracy with which they now forecast eclipses or the tides?

Since the recent devastation by earthquake in Italy a theory has been advanced by several well-known scientists of Europe and America that the cause is the magnetic power of the sun, moon and planets. When Saturn, Jupiter, Venus and the sun and moon get in certain positions they exert a gulping influence which tears parts of the earth out of their natural orbit. The result is a fall in some parts of the earth and earthquakes result.

While many eminent physicists do not hold to this new theory yet it has the support of so many that it may later be accepted by all. Many new theory has its opponents in the scientific world and the doubters will not be convinced until the theory has been proven as an exact fact.

The earthquake theory has its strongest argument in the tides. Tides are caused by the magnetism of the sun, moon and planets. The moon being the strongest has the greatest effect. Next in rank is the sun, which is farther away than any of the planets, but which is of vastly greater size. As the earth turns on its axis presenting a different side to the moon the water is pulled toward the moon's attractive force. When the moon and sun are opposite each other or are in the same general direction from the earth the tides are the greater.

The tides are the normal. When the moon and sun pull at right angles to each other. There are places on the earth, as at the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the tide reaches the extreme height of seventy feet twice every day, when the sun and moon are exerting their magnetic strength in unison. But geologists agree also that the earth moves the same as the water, only the water being more plastic is more noticeable than the land. We cannot see motions of the land because there is nothing to measure it with. We see high mountains and recognize them as being high because they stand above the surrounding country. With instruments we can measure the height of plateaus, but without instruments it would be impossible to measure these plateaus. Even now the measurements are only relative. We have to start with the sea level as a base.

If a new land could be discovered where the sea level is lower than around other lands the height of plateaus and mountains would be measured from a new sea level and would not correspond at all with the height of mountains in other parts of the world measured from different sea levels. While we have instruments to measure the height of mountains and plateaus there are no instruments to measure the land tides. Scientists believe such tides exist, however, and they believe some day we can measure the difference in the bulges of the earth under the moon from the depression at a line at right angles to the moon.

All are willing to grant that the theory of water tides is correct. They are willing to admit it is the pull the heavenly bodies have on the earth that causes these tides. If the heavenly bodies have a pull on the water they certainly exert a similar pull on the land.

ROCKS OF EARTH FULL OF FAULTS.

The rocks of the earth are filled with faults. When the earth was first formed the layers of rock were deposited on the floors of the sea. This matter of deposit is going on right now on the bottom of the sea, lakes, ponds and deep places in the rivers. These deposits build up formed rocks. Then the earth shrunk. When an apple is put on a hot stove it shrinks gradually and wrinkles are formed.

Similarly when the earth began to cool in its formative stage wrinkles began to form. The result was the same although the cause is different. The apple is shrunk by heat because the juices are turned to gases and escape. Heat causes the change. When the earth cooled the outside crust was the first to cool. The interior is still supposed to be intensely hot. That is proven by the hot lava which is shot from the bowels of the earth by volcanoes or the hot water spouted up by geysers. Also it is warmer in deep mines than at the surface.

When the earth cooled on the outside the crust became hard. Molten rock takes more room than cool rock. The interior is still cooling. Occasionally gases are spouted out in volcanoes. At all events the earth is shrinking on the inside. That makes the outside coat fit badly.

Particles of the hard crust are disintegrated by water pouring into the crust and softening the hard substance. This softening process finally causes particles of the crust to fall in and the earth is jarred. Sometimes these breaks occur right on the surface of the earth. The earthquake is then horizontal, causing buildings and trees to shake from side to side. That was the type of the earthquake at San Francisco.

On the other hand the earthquake may take place deep down in the earth. Then the tremor is carried to the surace and the motion is up and down. Italy has experienced both kinds of earthquakes. In the up and down motion rocks and molten lava often are hurled through fissures up into the air.

At the Messina earthquake the ocean left its bed and ran inland in a great tidal wave. It was literally hurled from its place. A similar earthquake occurred at Lisbon a half century ago when the ocean poured into the streets of the city.

Now what causes the piece of the earth's crust to drop? The newest theory is that it is the pulling power of the sun, moon and planets. They pull the earth a few inches out of place and the whole area falls back. The piece of the earth's crust would not have moved had it not been for a force displacing it at the beginning. A weak wall may stand for fifty years in the country while the same wall would fall when the traffic of the city ran by it and shook the ground. Snow will stay on the side of a mountain indefinitely. When a hunter fires his shotgun the snow will break loose from its bonds and we have an avalanche. At certain times of the year in parts of Norway when the snow hangs insecurely on the mountain side the residents of the villages hardly dare speak. They will not shout, for the shout would jar the snow ever so lightly and send it down on the city in a wild avalanche. So it is with the earth. When Saturn, Uranus, Jupiter, Venus, moon and sun get in the right place, they tug at the earth and she yields, perhaps an inch, a foot, a yard. Then there is a crash. We have not yet been able to determine how much the earth yields, but we believe a movement of a quarter of an inch might cause a terrific earthquake.

VIOLENCE DEPENDS ON SIZE OF ROCK.

The violence of the earthquake shocks depends on the size of the rock which fell and on the depth to which it fell. The stars cannot cause an earthquake unaided. They are the forces which start in motion the pieces of earth which have been undermined by the shrinking of the molten interior. When there is one earthquake shock it usually is followed by several others in quick succession. That is due to the falling body finding insecure lodgment in one place and then falling in a few minutes to a place more secure, or it may be due to a body falling in one place and the fall jarring loose a body perhaps several hundred miles away.

Earthquakes usually occur in mountainous regions. That is due to the lines of weakness in the mountains. Mountains are caused by the wrinkling of the earth's crust along those lines. Some few mountains are built up from volcanoes, but the volcanoes follow the lines of least resistance and spout out where there already are cracks in the earth's surface.

When the interior shrinks the crust has to fold just like the skin of the apple wrinkles so the skin can follow the interior. The mountains do not look very big when the whole earth is considered. The highest mountains are only a little over five miles high. That is insignificant when the entire earth is considered. It is not as high as the size of the wrinkle on an apple in proportion.

That there are earthquake seasons is generally recognized by all people. Californians expect earthquakes between January 1 and June 1. These shocks usually are mild, but they are more pronounced the first five months of the year. They come at other times of the year, but are not expected so much then. Italy, too, expects her hardest shocks the first four months of the year.

The sun is about 3,000,000 miles nearer the earth in winter than in summer. That sounds like a big mistake, but when we consider that summer in the southern hemisphere comes at a time when we have our winter it can readily be seen that summer and nearness of the sun have nothing to do with each other.

Perhaps other planets are in position to exert their influence on the earth at certain times of the year than at others. If that is true we can readily see that the scientists who hold to the theory that planets affect the earthquakes have something definite on which to base their claims.

There probably is nothing more terrorizing than a violent earthquake shock. I was in Mayfield, Cal., near to Leland Stanford University when the earthquake shock was felt there at the time of the earthquake and fire of San Francisco. I rushed from the house as fast as I could, but as I ran I was thrown to the floor three times. When I reached the outer door I could not pull it open for some time because the house bent back and forth and kept the door caught in the lintels. Finally I pulled the door open between vibrations and got to the street. There I was thrown down again. Looking toward the university I saw the eucalyptus trees waiving back and forth as though in a violent tempest. I could see the boys' dormitory and it, too, was going back and forth as though drunk.

HORRORS OF RECENT ITALIAN QUAKES.

The earthquakes of Italy were of greater violence than any I have ever experienced in California or in the Andes mountains.

Newspaper correspondents said the earthquake reminded them of the scenes of the battle at Soissons where the German shells had bombarded the city for 100 days.

"In the square of Avezzano" Captain Vettori said at the time, "I saw a father place the bodies of his wife, three sons and three daughters. I think that was the saddest incident I ever have seen. One little boy stood beside the father as he arranged the bodies. The child seemed not to realize what had happened. This man, so terribly afflicted, stared vacantly at those who spoke to him."

Scores of survivors were half starving before food arrived from outside, although under the walls of Prince Torloni's granary there were one hundred thousand bushels of wheat.

A correspondent going about at night with two soldiers bearing torches, came across the bodies of a family of seven, father, mother and five children. There was a ghastly row of more than one hundred lying near the splendid villa of Prince Torloni, in which were found the bodies of thirty-two domestics and employes on his estate. Neither the prince nor any member of his family was in the great country house which was destroyed.

There were thirty-two schoolmasters in Avezzano before the earthquake and only four survived, while only one of the sixteen schoolmistresses is living. All the professors are dead.

Churches with massive walls, the ancient castle of Orsini, new structural steel and brick business blocks all were leveled by the earthquake which lasted only thirty seconds. The castle of Orsini was used as an administrative building. Twelve gendarmes happened to be in the guardroom when the earth rocked. Eleven were killed and the twelfth was injured.

Some of the rescues are regarded as almost miraculous. In Avezzano one entire family composed of father and mother, three daughters and a son, were extricated alive from the ruins of their home.

Tenement houses in the Testaccio quarter of this city, cracked by the earthquake, have been vacated by their tenants, who feared the buildings would collapse. These people have established a camp in a neighboring square.

Most of the dead in Ortucchio are women and children who were buried under the ruins of a church which afterward took fire from small earthen brasiers which women here carry to keep them warm. Many of those buried were buried to death, despite frantic efforts made by survivors to save them.

Fighting.

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the most pugnacious.

"What garred ye fight a big laddie like that for?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."

Na...

"I like those quaint old names. My grandmother was called Patience and her mother was named Prudence."

"My friend Wombat has utilized that custom with a sort of modernized effect."

"How so?"

"He has named his latest kid Neutrality Wombat."

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Boy Scouts Department

BADEN-POWELL ON BOY SCOUTS AND WAR

Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, chief scout in Great Britain, has written to the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, as follows:

"Our boys have been doing public service of every kind since the outbreak of the war and have won for themselves universal commendation; in fact, the demand for their services far exceeds the supply. From France and Belgium we receive continual reports of the scouts of those countries doing the same good work in taking the places in civil life of men taken for service at the front. Sympathetic messages also come to us from scouts of neutral nations.

"May I take this opportunity of again thanking you especially for those received from our brothers in America?

"I feel, now more than ever, that through the existing extension of the scout brotherhood in all countries we have the beginning of a practical step towards international peace. Such peace cannot be commanded by mere legislation. It can only be insured by better mutual understanding and sympathy between the peoples themselves. When the European fighting is over, and the nations have realized from this object lesson the criminality of war, the determination to establish international peace on a permanent basis should be all the more practicable where so considerable a portion of the manhood of each country is imbued with the international comradeship of the scout brotherhood. Some four years ago, in speaking on this aspect of scouting, I remarked that if some benefactor would give us the price of a dreadnaught we could go a long way towards making dreadnaughts unnecessary.

"This was laughed at as a joke at the time, but with the increased development of scouting since then I am more than ever convinced of the possibility.

"With most cordial good wishes for the further success of the movement in America, believe me

"Yours truly,

(Signed)

"ROBERT BADEN-POWELL."

President Wilson Tells Why He Approves of Boy Scouts

What He Told Scout Council Members and Boys at White House Visit.

President Wilson, when he received the national council of the Boy Scouts of America and a group of Boy Scouts recently, again showed his deep interest in the Boy Scout movement and his approval of it. He is the honorary president of the organization. In his address he said:

"Gentlemen: I am sincerely glad to have the pleasure of this visit from you, and to have an opportunity to express my very sincere interest, not only in the organization of the Boy Scouts, but in the objects that that organization has. From all that I know of it, and from all that I have been able to observe personally, it is an admirable organization, devoted to the objects that I myself thoroughly believe in.

"There is only one rule in the world, and it applies to all professions, and that is, that you are expected to "make good." No excuses are allowed in this school of life, and the only way to make good is to keep faith. That is the reason I like the idea of the Boy Scouts—because of their secure notion of being responsible to society. They are responsible to the people who live around them—to help maintain the standard of order and fidelity upon which the community depends.

"You are recruits in the ranks that we all stand in, and that is to serve the country in some way that will tell, and that has nothing particular to do with our own personal benefit. The man who devotes himself exclusively to the development of his own character will succeed in nothing except to make of himself a prig. But if he devotes himself to helping other people his character will not only take care of itself, but it will grow to a very noble stature.

"I have always maintained that, in the language of manufacture, character is a by-product. If you set out to develop it because you love it for yourself, you will be an ass. If you disregard the consequences to yourself in order to serve other people you will make a noble gentleman, and that I believe is fundamental and sacred in an organization of this sort.

"I congratulate you for belonging to it and hope you will honor it in every way by your conduct and allegiance."

Last year President Wilson had arranged to receive the council members and their escort of scouts, but was prevented by illness. The secretary of state spoke for him standing beside Mrs. Wilson, who later pinned honor badges on several scouts who had earned them. This year the president stood alone as he spoke his congratulations to the scout leaders and the boys, and personally presented badges which had been awarded to six scouts by the national council.

A Promising Spirit

From Scouting.

The most significant feature of the fifth annual meeting of the national council was the feeling which pervaded the whole conference that the boy scout movement is only just beginning to realize its possibilities for developing the future manhood of the nation.

One of the thoughts most often expressed at the council meeting was one of wonder at the tremendous growth of the boy scout movement—not growth in numbers but in possibilities. As the meeting progressed this feeling of wonder was augmented by a stronger feeling of inspiration as the various reports showed how these possibilities are already beginning to be realized. This feeling, in turn, was further augmented by one of enthusiasm and determination to extend to the boys of the country to the fullest possible extent, this interest-gripping, man-making, influence.

The national council members spent less time exulting over what has been done than they did making careful plans for what is to be done.

With such a spirit pervading the leaders of the movement, the work is certain to make rapid progress with its plans for providing the coming generation with a clean, vigorous, noble type of manhood.

A Scout

From the Ohio State Journal, Columbus, O.

The other day we sent to a dealer near by for a little piece of merchandise, and asked him to give it to a boy and we would pay for the merchandise and a fee to the boy beside. Soon the article arrived, and when we offered the boy the fee for his trouble he shook his head and, with a smile, said: "No, I thank you; I belong to the scouts, and am glad to do these little favors for nothing."

Well, well, we thought, here is a new order of things—a helping spirit that does not shine out often in this scrambling, commercial world. We looked at that boy again; he appeared to be 10 feet tall, while his face and form seemed to radiate a spirit that would challenge any difficulty in life. We had offered him only a dime for a three or four-block errand, and we were then minded to offer him a dollar, but saw in his whole bearing and his modest words that he regarded a kindness, like virtue, its own reward. And this boy was a scout—well, his life will be a truer and nobler one for being so.

From Scouting.

Police Commissioner Addresses Boy Scouts

New York Official Says There Should Be a Fellow-Feeling Between Scouts and "Cops"

The growing appreciation by city officials of the civic value of Boy Scouts is indicated by the following address delivered by Police Commissioner Woods of New York city, on February 6 to a group of Boy Scouts attending an exhibition of the motion picture, "The Adventures of a Boy Scout."

"I am glad to have you boys here ready to render "first aid to the injured." This "bathtub" (fountain on stage) is so perilously close behind me that a misstep or a case of stage fright might make it necessary for you to dive in for me.

I don't know much about the Boy Scout work in its finer details, but I do know in a general way that it makes for self-reliance and that it has for its main purpose service to those who may be in need of help. Your job is to lend a helping hand, and I understand that you are standing up to the job pretty well.

I was told that the Boy Scouts were a great help to the committee on "Bundle day," and I have heard of the service that you have been to the city in helping to keep the streets clean.

Boy Scouts ought to have the right idea about the police. Often people, and especially boys, look upon the police as their enemies. The word among them too generally seems to be: "Look out for the cop." Policemen do not seek to make life miserable for everybody, but to make this city a good place to live in.

The police often have to stop people from doing the things that they want to do and sometimes make them do things that they do not like. Frequently this is necessary in order that others may not be made to suffer. Frequently they have to order people to clean the snow and ice from their sidewalks when these people much prefer to do something else, and they have to make them clean up their premises so that they will not become a nuisance in the neighborhood. People don't like to be made to do things, so they get down on the police.

Once upon a time in my career I was a reporter. I remember one day that I couldn't find anything to write about, and I suppose I was looking somewhat blue. A reporter who had been a long time in the business happened along and, seeing that I looked rather discouraged, asked what was the matter. I told him that I couldn't get a story, there was nothing to write about. "Oh, that is easy," he said. "Boost the fireman or knock the cops."

Unfortunately for us we have to stop people from doing things. You are more fortunate, for your task is to encourage people to do things—right things—not to stop them. That is much pleasanter.

The police administration is, and wants to be, in sympathy with you, but you Boy Scouts must, in all that you do, remember others and their wishes and their comfort. Older people are likely, if you are not thoughtful and careful, to be much annoyed by things that your youthful spirits might lead you thoughtlessly to do. This is a big city. We live close together. Every one must be considerate of the rights and comfort of others. If you play your games in such a way as not to annoy people you may depend upon their giving you a fair show and doing what they can to help you get the privileges and opportunities that you desire. Remember your obligations to other people and play your games in the right spirit. Boy Scouts, just the same as policemen, often are not given credit for what they do. There ought to be a fellow feeling between you, for you are both so likely to be misunderstood.

It is dangerous to make promises, but I will say that if there is anything that you want to do, and you bring it to my attention, it will at least be carefully considered. If the thing you want is possible and right, we can arrange in most cases, I am sure, to fix things up so that it can be done.

The thing that I like about the Boy Scout work is that it deals with prevention instead of cure. I believe in play such as yours as a safeguard against the evil influences that beset boys on all sides.

Now, I have talked longer than I intended, or even thought I could, with this watery grave (fountain on stage) behind and the fiery furnace (footlights) in front. My very best wishes are with you.

Five Years of Boy Scouts; Movement Keeps Growing

Great Progress Shown by Reports at Annual Meeting of the National Council in Washington 25,800 Men Enrolled as Leaders

WASHINGTON—Reports submitted by the executive officers of the Boy Scouts of America and by scout commissioners from various cities east, west and south, provided positive evidence for the members of the national council at their fifth annual meeting here recently, that the boy scout movement, though it has been for more than five years the most popular organization for boys ever formed, is just beginning the most important and substantial era of its growth.

In all parts of the country there is undiminished interest among boys in the idea of scouting. Those who at the beginning of the movement in this country thought it was a "fad," and would soon die out, can learn from the statements of the president of the United States, the governors of many states, eminent educators and others that it has proved to be not only novel in its appeal to the boy, but so practicable that the pedagogic, hygienic and religious elements in the scout program are indorsed by the most eminent authorities in those lines.

Especially interesting was the report of the national council for the establishment of courses in "Scoutcraft" at Columbia university and many other universities, colleges and seminaries. The opportunities thus opened mean that the number of men able to interpret properly the scout program—whether as scoutmasters or executives in the various scout headquarters—will be multiplied.

25,800 Men Aiding Boys.

The number of men who have joined the movement as leaders of troops or members of councils has increased steadily in the past year. The report of the chief scout executive showed that at present 25,804 men are serving voluntarily in the scout movement. These consist of 8,916 enrolled as scoutmasters and assistants, 353 commissioners, 12,941 members of troop committees, 4,320 members of local councils, and 174 members of the national council and its committees.

Since the beginning of scouting the biggest problem has been to obtain adult leaders of boys in their various character-building activities. This problem remains, for the number which can be of great service to boys in scout work is without limit, there being, according to the census, more than 9,000,000 boys in the United States between the ages of 16 and 20. But the records indicate that the number of those serving as leaders is growing rapidly. It means not only that more boys are obtaining the pleasures and benefits of the scout program, but that the boys enrolled in the movement are getting greater pleasures and greater benefits than before.

Boys Doing Better Work.

The ratio of increase is indicated by a striking paragraph from the chief scout executive's report: From October 1, 1914 to February 5, 1915, 46,[illegible] boys were enrolled, as compared with 32,929 for the same period of 1913 and 1914. [illegible] new troops were organized, as compared with [illegible] for the same period last year. Commissions were granted to [illegible] men to serve as scoutmasters and assistants, as compared with 2,2[illegible] for the same period of last year.

Scout officials from many cities [illegible] of the council meeting and all of them reported great progress in the work in their respective districts. Among these were Harold Peabody of Boston, [illegible] of Detroit, Dr. [illegible] E. Mook of Cleveland, J. St. Clair Mendenhall of [illegible], Dr. W. S. Cowing of Philadelphia, [illegible] Putnam of Baltimore, A. R. [illegible] of Worcester, Mass., F. Everett of Newark, N. J.; W. A. Buchanan of St. Paul, Minn.; Pirie McDonald of New York city, [illegible] of Muskegon, Mich.; W. J. R. Housman of Richmond, Va., [illegible] of Minneapolis and Scout Commissioner Wilder of Honolulu, Hawaii.

"Fabricat of the "scout spirit" which is becoming proverbial in America were reports which told about the unselfish and surprisingly efficient service rendered by scouts, as such, in Detroit at the time of the national encampment of the G. A. R.; in Baltimore at the time of the Star-Spangled Banner Centennial and in Salem, Mass., at the time of the big fire. The city councils of both Detroit and Baltimore made special awards to the scouts in expression of the people's appreciation of the notable work they did.

Work Well Backed Now.

Reports submitted show that whereas two or three years ago the scout work in most of the large cities was retarded because the public did not fully understand it, and consequently withheld financial support, every one of these cities now is supporting the movement handsomely, providing not only the funds needed for the maintenance of local headquarters with a trained executive in charge, but also the personal service of leading citizens—educators, professional men, juvenile court judges and churchmen. Indeed, the surprising statement was made that seven cities which have raised budgets for scout work have not yet been able to find trained men to administer it. This lack, it is expected, will soon be filled, now that so many colleges are providing scientific instruction in scoutcraft and executive scout work.

AMERICAN BOYS ARE FORMING INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS

WASHINGTON.—In his report to the national council of the Boys Scouts of America at its fifth annual meeting here, Frank Presbrey of New York, a member of the council's editorial board, described as "especially notable" the influence of Boys' Life, the official monthly magazine of the scout movement, in creating friendships between boys in widely separated part of the United States and between American boys and boys in other countries.

"This influence," said Mr. Presbrey, "has been exerted through what is known as 'The Lonesome Corner,' a regular department of the magazine. Starting with the names of three or four boys who had written that they would like to correspond with other boys, the list of boys who are exchanging letters through the magazine regularly has grown to thousands, and is steadily increasing.

"The importance of this activity of boys can scarcely be overestimated. Scoutmasters, teachers, ministers, college professors and parents have declared that, in addition to the personal pleasure and immediate educational benefit which boys get from such exchanges of letters, the formation of friendships around the world is doing much to bring about a better international understanding, mutual appreciation and good will, and cannot but have a good effect upon the future relations of the United States with other nations."

Newspapers, magazines and educational and religious journals throughout the country are making known to boys the pleasant opportunity which the scout movement thus provides for the establishment of such international friendships. There is no charge for any service given in facilitating this interchange of letters; all that is asked is that the letters sent to the scout magazine contain sufficient postage for forwarding. The names of scores of boys who desire to exchange letters are published each month.

COURSES IN SCOUTCRAFT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Eminent Educators to Provide Special Training for Leaders of the Boy Scouts Laboratory a Real Boys' Camp

NEW YORK—Columbia university has instituted two courses in Scoutcraft which will give an understanding o the biologic, hygienic, psychologic and sociologic significance and value of adolescent organizations, particularly the Boy Scouts of America, and will provide the practical training required by scoutmasters and scout executives in that nationwide organizations.

The courses have been outlined after conferences attended by Dr. James E. Russell, dean of the Teachers College of Columbia; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York university, chairman of the committee on organization of the Boy Scouts of America, and James E. West, chief Scout executive. They will be offered first during the summer session of the university, and will be under the direction of Dr. J. C. Elsom of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Elsom has been a teacher of physical education and "an apostle of the open air" for nearly 25 years. Since 1894 he has been connected with the department of physical education of the University of Wisconsin, and has lectured in all parts of the country. When the Boy Scout movement was begun, Dr. Elsom became identified with it, recognizing it as an easy, pleasant and effective way of getting boys to do those things which are of greatest benefit to them physically, mentally and morally. He has served the organization in different phases.

In the practical training in scoutcraft which will be given in the courses at Columbia emphasis will be placed on the practical work with boys in demonstration school, playground, gymnasium and model camps. All of the activities of Scouts will be employed in the practice course, the national organization of the Boy Scouts of America cooperating.

Boy Scouts of New York will maintain a model Scout camp on the edge of Van Courtlandt park in the northern part of the city. Specialists in boys work will take part in the courses with lectures and demonstrations.

By placing scoutcraft in its curriculum, Columbia university gives further evidence that the program of the Boy Scouts of America is no longer regarded as an experiment, but is an educational agency of proved value. Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, after making an exhaustive study of the movement, delivered an address at Tremont temple in Boston recently, in which he gave high praise to this method of improving boys and said that it revealed much that the public schools would do well to benefit by.

Among the other educational institutions which regularly provide instruction for workers in the Boy Scouts of America are the Universities of Chicago, Virginia, Texas, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Pittsburg and Iowa; Cornell university, Boston university, Carnegie institute, McCormick Theological seminary and Massachusetts Agricultural college.

SHIELDS IN MODERN WARFARE

From the American Boy.

It seems that shields are not yet out of date. The Canadian troops which have gone to the front are equipped with shields of a quality that would have made the knights of old jealous. These shields are in the form of a spade that the soldier carries on his back and uses in digging trenches. When he goes into action he sticks the spade up in front of him and thrusts his rifle through an oval loophole in the blade of the spade. Though the spades weigh but four pounds, they are practically bullet proof.

Crowds Cheer as Captured French Guns Are Hauled Into Berlin

Russian Infantry Firing From Behind Breastworks of Stone and Sand

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SPRING DISPLAY WEEK

March Fifteenth to Twentieth 1915

IN FIVE MINUTES NO SICK STOMACH, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest and surest Stomach relief

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can surely get relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin, then you will understand why dyspeptic troubles of all kinds must go, and why it relieves sour, out-of-order stomachs or indigestion in five minutes. Pape's Diapepsin is harmless, tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat, besides it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but what will please you most is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many Pape's Diapepsin cranks as some people will call them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia or any stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach misery and indigestion in five minutes. Adv.

ENGLISH COURTS AWARD $3,500,000 FOR TITANIC DISASTER IN APRIL, 1912

LONDON, March 6.—Even in the stress of war times, the far reaching effects of the Titanic disaster of April, 1912, are still being felt.

The decision of the Oceanic Steam Navigation company not to proceed with the appeals to the house of lords in the Titanic case affects the whole of the steerage traffic between the United Kingdom and America.

Shipowners commonly incorporate in the tickets issued to passengers a clause exempting the owners from liability for loss caused by the negligence of their servants. This, however, is not part of the board of trade form under section 320 of the merchant shipping act, 1894, which imposes on the shipping companies an obligation to carry the passenger safely to a named destination, and the courts uphold the unofficial view.

Passenger carrying companies will now have to alter the wording of their tickets to accord with the law. The judgment of the courts will also make the sum of about $3,500,000 available for distribution among the various claimants, an amount calculated at $75 a ton of the gross register of the Titanic.

Already the supreme court at Washington has ruled that the liability of the Oceanic company in respect of the claims brought against it in the United States is confined by the American limited liability law of 1851 to the value of the salvage and the freight and passage money received on the voyage in which the vessel was lost, or about $90,000 altogether.

MR. BRYAN AND SANTO DOMINGO

From the Argonaut

The negro republic of Santo Domingo is about the least competent government on the face of the earth. The country has resources of extraordinary value. But the islanders are half savage and in a political sense incapable. The government reflects the character of the people. Yet for many years Santo Domingo had fair credit in the money markets of Europe, of which it made the most by borrowing great sums under ruinous discounts and at high rates of interest. There came a time when there were no means of paying either principal or interest. The governments of the creditor countries grew insistent and threatened severe measures. At this point the United States stepped in and undertook the delicate and difficult task of administering the finances of the country. As representing the receivership of its affairs it sent to Santo Domingo a body of trained men whose business it was to collect the revenues, supervise the expenses of the government and to turn in whatever overplus of money there might be to those who held the obligations of the country.

Every president who has had to do with the affairs of Santo Domingo from Cleveland to Taft looked upon our part in the affairs of that country as a solemn duty and as a matter sacredly apart from considerations of American politics. Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft, under whose administrations the conditions grew serious, were scrupulously careful in the selection of agents. They paid no attention to political considerations; they sent to Santo Domingo the best men who could be got for the work there. Nothing in our political history during the 10 years prior to 1913 has been more creditable to the American national character than the service of our agents in Santo Domingo.

One of the large incidental purposes of the American government in connection with Santo Domingo has been that of instructing a benighted people in the evils of extravagance and graft in the management of public business. The idea has been not only to help Santo Domingo out of her immediate troubles but to show her how to avoid troubles in future. This idea has been an inspiring influence through the whole business and its effect has been seen in a shining example of disinterestedness and efficacy.

Mr. Wilson curiously enough did not take Santo Domingo seriously. Perhaps he thought "the higher good" would be advanced by giving Mr. Bryan his head. The matter of appointments came directly to the state department and everything connected with it was referred to Mr. Bryan, who acted in consultation with the president's secretary, Mr. Tumulty. They quickly made a mess of things. Recalling an efficient minister of the United States to Santo Domingo they put in his place one James L. Sullivan, a whisky-drinking politician whose appointment was desired by a coterie of New York men who control the Banco Nacional at Santo Domingo, an institution without standing in the island, but which sought to monopolize the deposit of customs duties and other government funds in the hands of United States agents. Then Mr. William E. Pulliam, receiver general of Santo Domingo customs during the Taft administration, was recalled and one Walter W. Vick, a friend of Mr. Bryan's, was put in his place. An expose of the motive for this change afforded by a letter written by Bryan to Vick under date of August 20, 1913. Mr. Bryan says:

"Now that you have arrived and have acquainted yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? Whenever you desire a suggestion from me in regard to a man for any place down there, call on me.

"You have had enough experience in politics to know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for the deserving. I do not know to what extent a knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary for employes. Let me know what is requisite together with the salary and when appointments are likely to be made. Sullivan will be down there before long and you and he together ought to be able to bring about such reforms as may be necessary there. You will find Sullivan a strong, courageous, reliable fellow. The more I have seen of him the better satisfied I am that he will fit into the place over there and do what is necessary to be done."

To get the full flavor of this precious epistle one must compare it with letters [illegible]

We find one of these letters produced in eastern journals. In one Mr. Root, the then secretary of state, impressed upon the receiver that his work was that of a trustee. He was to consider himself as an administrator of trust funds. He was in ways large and small to bear in mind that he represented the American government in a delicate and important capacity and that he was to protect every phase of his administration by the most careful safeguards. Scrupulously he was to avoid anything or everything having the slightest suggestion of interestedness as related to himself or to the United States. In comparison how pitiful appears the instruction of Mr. Bryan: "Let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats. Whenever you desire a suggestion from me in regard to a man for any place down there, call on me." Again: "You know how valuable workers are." Still again: "You know how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for the deserving." With pathetic ignorance of the requirements the good doctor says: "I do not know to what extent a knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary." A rough-neck interpretation of this inquiry would make it imply that a lack of linguistic attainments would be graciously overlooked by Mr. Bryan.

We can recall nothing in the recent course of American affairs so sinister, so cheap, so mean as the attitude which it betrays in the American secretary of state. It defines him as a gross spoilsman, an unblushing trafficker in the loaves and fishes of low politics, as a man incapable of any appreciation of the larger obligations of his own position or of the special obligations of our relationship to Santo Domingo. Mr. Bryan would turn to political account a high trust which we have undertaken to exercise in friendship for a neighboring and incompetent nation. He would transmute into political merchandise the offices and trusts for which poor Santo Domingo is paying under our profession of disinterestedness in confidence alike of our honesty and of our friendship.

Commenting on this expose the New York Evening Post seriously and not too severely remarks:

"[illegible] of not defense of Mr. Bryan [illegible] matter which will not heighten [illegible]. It may be said that he was not aware that he was doing anything to be ashamed of. He never did take any interest in civil service reform. The whole-hog principle always seemed about right to him. It was good Nebraska fashion to peddle out all available offices to one's friends. Nobody had so many needy friends as Mr. Bryan when he went to Washington. They were fairly encamped about him. Their pleading eyes looked up to him to be fed. How could he resist the appeals of his old campaigners who sat three on a chair in front of his door? And if jobs were to be had in Santo Domingo, why not go straight after them? Grant all this. Admit that Mr. Bryan wrote the letter without one twinge. What does that prove? What, but that the secretary of state is so dense where he ought to be delicate, so callous where he ought to be sensitive, that he does things to shock the general sense of propriety and of morals without the glimmer of an idea that he is giving offense? Than this no severer condemnation could be passed upon a public man. We saw a revelation of such dull apprehension on Mr. Bryan's part when he went off chautauqua circuiting for money and fell into a rage when he found that the mass of the people either made fun of him or denounced him for making rags of the dignity of his office. That was bad enough, but his spoils grabbing letter is worse. It is worse in itself and it is worse as revealing the kind of appalling unconsciousness with which Mr. Bryan does discreditable things. Those who in their admirable simplicity do God's will and know it not are the subject of high praise by the poet. But what is to be said of those who do the will of the wicked, and know it not? This at least may be said, that they will be regarded by intelligent Americans as having committed the unforgivable political sin and to be unfit to represent them in high office. It is a calm judgment that Mr. Bryan has exhausted his usefulness to the administration and is now a burden upon it. President Wilson must be wishing that his secretary would write another letter, one containing his resignation."

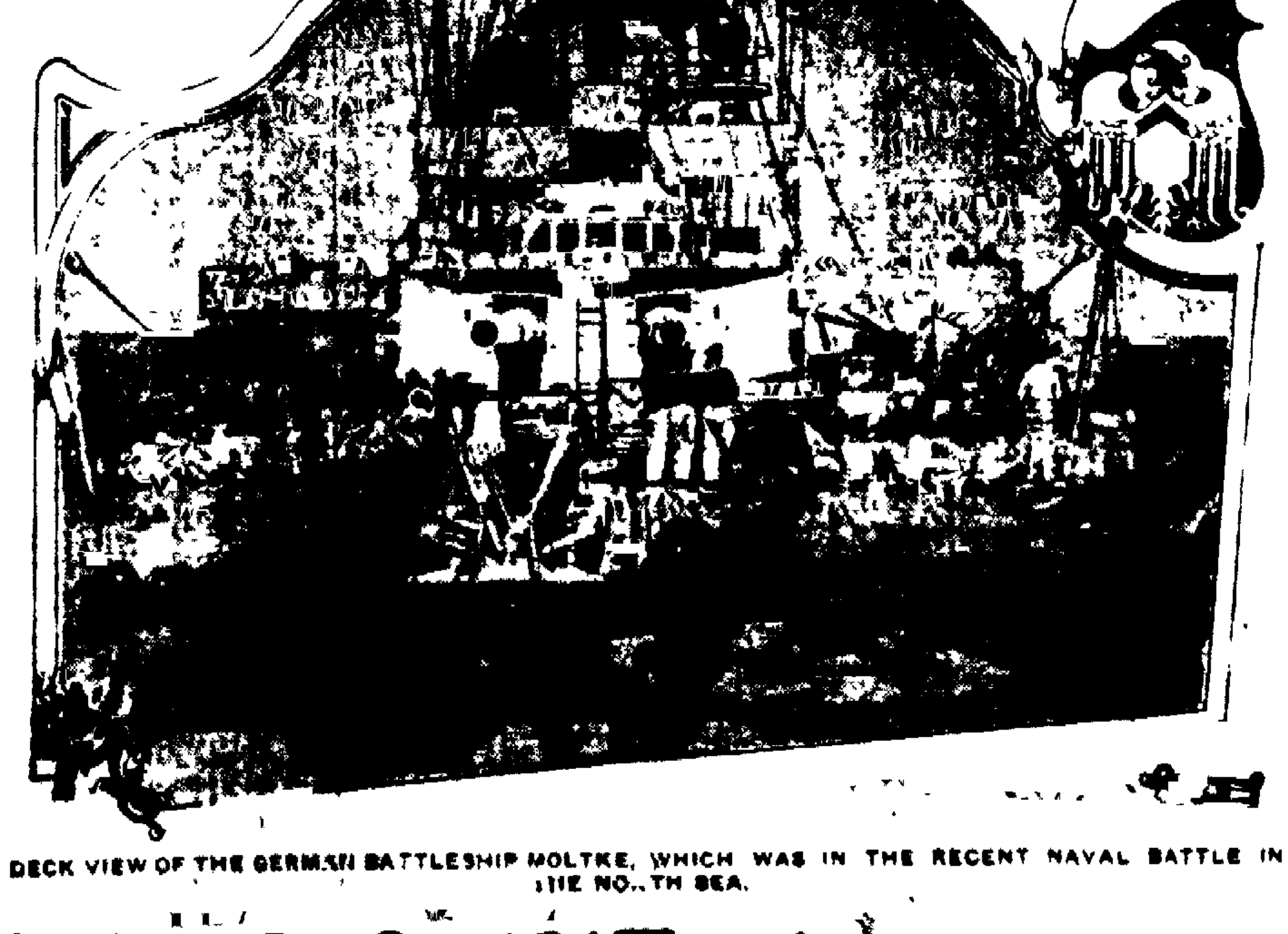
In like spirit the Springfield Republican remarks:

"Mr. Bryan's pachydermous and benighted attitude it is needless to point out outrages that powerful sentiment in the country which sustains the merit as against the political principle in filling administrative offices, a sentiment which is the product of a generation of laborious agitation and which will not suffer the civil service of the United States to be cast back into the muck heap of spoilsmongering without a bitter protest and struggle. Mr. Bryan's offense is magnified many times because of his high position in the administration, for he has influence second only to that of the president himself, and such unblushing utterances from him must deeply alarm as well as affront the best citizenship of the land.

"If Mr. Bryan made the Wilson administration, it is very possible that he will also destroy its chances of indorsement by the people in the next presidential election. His political support of the president has thus far been of incalculable value in maintaining a strong administration party in congress, and it is virtually impossible for Mr. Wilson to continue in a party leadership that admits of no challenge without Mr. Bryan's sincere and cordial aid. That is why the damage done by the Vick letter is irreparable. The president could not force the retirement of Mr. Bryan without dividing his party and wrecking his administration.

"The burden of the sinister principles avowed by the secretary of state must be carried as a liability to the end, and what a terrible political weapon in the hands of the opposition this development will be needs no demonstration.

"In the face of the Bryan letter and in view of the fact that in spite of it Mr. Bryan is still secretary of state and apparently in high favor with the president, it would seem quite useless to make further inquiry into misdoings on the part of the notorious Sullivan and other American officials in Santo Domingo. Selected as these men were under sinister motives and instructed and inspired as they have been by the secretary of state, it need surprise nobody that they are discrediting the American character. But what boots it if Minister Sullivan gets drunk and Receiver Vick plays financial favorites and if Tom Dick and Harry of the receiver's staff deal in small peculations, if the head and fountain of American authority there is the coarseness of mind and the open dishonesty betrayed by Mr. Bryan's letter to Receiver Vick. There never was a group of minor officials anywhere who did not make their own the spirit of their chief and to a greater or less degree follow his example. Mr. Bryan himself has established the principle and defined the plan under which American responsibility has been degraded and the American name shamed in Santo Domingo."



DECK VIEW OF THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP MOLTKE, WHICH WAS IN THE RECENT NAVAL BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA.

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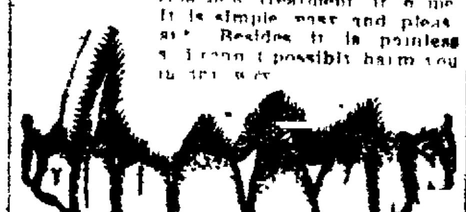

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PARISIANS HAVE NO FEAR OF ZEPPELINS

People Rush to Streets to Get View of Much Dreaded Aerial Warrior

By GEORGE DUFRESNE

PARIS, March 6.—Parisians absolutely refuse to take the Zeppelin danger seriously and their only feeling toward the German cruisers of the air is one of curiosity. They are positively eager to see one of them in the sky overhead. An incident which happened several nights ago not only proves this but will probably result in the revoking of the elaborate set of rules which the authorities have laid down for the protection of life and limb.

The night in question a soldier was run down by a street car in Avenue Jean Jaures which, like all the rest of Paris, was wrapped in impenetrable darkness as a precaution against the expected Zeppelin attack. In order to extricate him from beneath the wheels of the car a fire engine was sent for and arrived at full speed and much blowing of warning horns.

Now in the regulations concerning the Zeppelins it is expressly stipulated that the first warning of the approach of one of these will be given by the [illegible] of the fire engines everywhere [illegible] are requested to hide themselves in their cellars as quickly as possible.

The good people of Avenue Jean Jaures, on hearing the alarm, believed that the [illegible] Zeppelin had at last arrived but nobody showed the slightest inclination to hide. On the contrary, in a few seconds everybody who was not hanging out of a window staring skywards was hurrying into the streets to get a better view of the Zeppelin and there was a general feeling of disappointment when it was discovered that all that had taken place was an ordinary accident.

This is undoubtedly what will happen all over Paris if a Zeppelin ever does come, so what is the use of rules and regulations that no one thinks of obeying.

German Drink Tabooed.

No patriotic Frenchman would of course ever think of drinking a single drop of Mumm, which has fallen into disgrace because made by a German, but if you should ever want a sip of that excellent champagne you may get it in a restaurant quite close to Hotel Anglo Americain, opposite Gare St. Lazare, if you ask for a bottle of "Obus de 75" (shell from the famous 75 millimeters gun).

This hitherto quite unknown vintage had been for some time listed on the wine card at a rather fancy price. A connoisseur ordering a bottle immediately recognized its contents and the waiter confided to him that the proprietor, who had quite a stock of G. H. Mumm, had invented this ruse to get it off his hands.

New Decoration Craze.

Frenchmen hailed with satisfaction the new Croix de la Guerre instituted by President Poincaire at the suggestion of M. Maurice Barres of the French academy.

The new ornament for itching coat lapels, which will consist of an absolutely plain bronze cross suspended by a green silk ribbon, is to be given away to every officer, soldier or sailor who has been mentioned in dispatches. Hitherto the names of such heroes have merely been published in the Official Gazette and of course quickly forgotten, while now the Croix de la Guerre will be a permanent record.

It will be second in value only to the military medal, a silver medal of the republic on a yellow ribbon, which is given only to noncommissioned officers or privates for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield, and which is looked upon in France much as the Iron Cross is looked upon by Germans.

Only about fifty of these medals have been given to Frenchmen during the present war, countless though are the deeds of heroism that have been performed.

French Forget Duel.

The war has been the cause of a new form of the much ridiculed French duel. A few days before the war broke out a famous Parisian boulevardier and an equally famous artist quarreled and the usual thing happened. Cards were exchanged, seconds had a conference and then, before the duel could be fought, mobilization came and both men were called to fight in quite another fashion.

Months passed. Both would-be duelists won a commission and then one day they met in a trench, looked at each other stiffly for a brief moment and then shook hands.

That night they began to talk of the duel and decided that it should be fought in a novel way. New seconds were engaged, conditions drawn up, and the next day after darkness both officers left the trench and, one going left, the other going right, cautiously approached the trenches of the Germans opposite. Each carried a rifle and the ammunition belt of a private. After a short silence rapid shooting was heard from two directions and about an hour later both officers returned unhurt.

"How many did you bag?" asked the artist. "Four," replied the boulevardier. "And I only three," said the artist. "I acknowledge you were right, please accept my apologies."

The demands of honor were satisfied at the expense of the common enemy.

Take HERBINE for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels, where it is expelled. Price 50c. Sold by Hefley Arcularius Drug Co. Adv.

Yes, He Found the Barricade Occupied

LONDON, March 6.—A life guardsman just arrived at the front was told by the officer in charge to find out if a barricade a short distance up a winding road was occupied. The trooper did not know much about Germans but he knew about barricades, so instead of scouting along the side he marched up with regulation pace to the barricade. He looked over. It was occupied and the puzzled Germans, who had allowed him to approach, stared up at him. A German officer came around from the side and the trooper with his carbine hastily promptly shot him. He then turned and marched with the same wariness back out of sight (the Germans, without their officer, not firing at first, and then missing him) and reported to the officer: "Barricade occupied, sir."

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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1915.

STATE ROAD BUILDING

THE Good Roads Yearbook for 1915, soon to be issued by the American Highway Association, says that more than $200,000,000 of state appropriations have been expended up to January 1, 1915, and an approximate total of 31,000 miles of surfaced highways constructed under a state supervision since the inauguration of the policy of state aid.

This covers a period of only twenty-three years. New Jersey started the movement in 1891, and now only seven states Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas have no form of state highway department whatever. But all of them will probably be added to the list before long; indeed, the legislatures now in session in some of them are considering new highway laws.

Most of the progress has been made recently. About 5,000 miles of state highways were completed in 1913, and 6,000 miles in 1914, so the last two years has witnessed the building of more than a third of the entire state highway mileage. The total in America now exceeds by 6,000 miles the national road system of France, although the quality of our roads is unquestionably inferior.

* * * * *

The goods roads movement is one of the most beneficial, and likewise one of the most popular, developments of recent years. To one who rides in an automobile over mile after mile of improved country highways it is hard to understand the indifference with which this subject was viewed only a few years ago. The typical country road, even in the most thickly populated and advanced states, used to be a quagmire in wet weather and a wilderness of ruts and rocks in the dry season. Nobody seemed to realize that this condition was anything more than a mere inconvenience the tremendous economic loss was completely ignored.

Then came the automobile. We owe a debt of gratitude to the various inventors who are responsible for the automobile, not merely because of its revolutionary effect on transportation, but because more than any other agency it is responsible for the building of thousands of miles of modern highways throughout the nation. Let a few motor cars be sold in a community where previously the people were content with mere cowpaths and immediately somebody starts a good roads movement which produces results. It is the compelling influence behind the entire good roads movement, and there is no estimating the dollar-and-cents value of the benefits it has already produced.

THE GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY

THE blockade of all German ports, instituted by Great Britain for the avowed purpose of starving the German nation into submission, makes the question of food supply in that country a vital issue. Conflicting stories have been printed since the war began and the real truth is probably known only to German government officials, but the general belief is that more than any other European nation except Russia Germany is capable of supplying the actual needs of its people almost indefinitely.

There is no doubt as to the thoroughness of Germany's preparation for the war, and the [illegible] of course included food supplies. But now comes a story from Berlin to the effect that the extraordinary completeness of these preparations misled the people into thinking that the nation had enough food on hand to last several years, and this belief resulted in waste and extravagance in the early months of the war. The government is blamed for this situation for it boasted in the beginning of the security of Germany's position in this respect. But now it is adopting the most rigid measures to limit the consumption of food.

For weeks after the war began the farmers continued to feed rye and potatoes to their stock, in the belief that there was plenty of both crops in the country. But they are not doing it now. On January 5 the government decreed that from that date millable wheat and rye must not be fed to animals, and all wheat flour must have added to it 30 per cent of rye and 20 per cent of potato flour. Rye bread must contain at least 10 per cent of potato, barley or rice flour, or 30 per cent of grated or mashed potatoes.

* * * * *

Three weeks later the government expropriated all cereal flour and cereals in quantities of more than 220 pounds, whether in the hands of farmers, dealers or consumers. Municipalities of 5,000 inhabitants or more were given authority to expropriate hogs and to compel the baking of uniform loaves of bread. Sales of flour were prohibited until February 1.

The law provides that only three sizes of rye bread can be baked, 2.3, 3.3 and 4.4 pounds, only one kind of wheat bread, a roll weighing 2.5 ounces, and pastry only on condition that it contain not more than 10 per cent of its total weight in cereal flour. The total weekly per capita consumption of all kinds of cereal flour and bread together is limited to 4.4 pounds.

This is a reduction of one-third in the average consumption of bread and flour per capita, as shown by comparison with figures for the last two years.

According to this report Germany would be in much better condition to face an effective blockade just now had it not been for the extravagance of the past few months which, in turn, was due to the general belief in unlimited stores of food. Enormous quantities of rye which is now needed for bread was fed to the stock. Again, the Russians, in their invasion of East Prussia, which is the granary of the nation, burned thousands of barns bursting with grain.

GAMBLING AND GROCERY BILLS

A CRIPPLE CREEK newspaperman is authority for the statement that two weeks after gambling had been suppressed in the district, a score or more of old grocery bills had been paid, many new accounts opened by citizens and there is now more money circulating through the channels of legitimate business than for many years. Credit organizations long have recognized the grocery bill as an excellent barometer of the financial status of a community. Groceries are practically the only necessity of life upon which such an estimate can be made.

In Cripple Creek the merchants admit that the end of gambling has been a beginning for better times in their business, and naturally this will extend its influence to other lines.

A question that was asked more often than any other on the recent excursion to the gold camp was: "What effect will the prohibition amendment have on the district?" And in most rational quarters the answer came back:

"We have witnessed the change brought about by the end of gambling and we are certain that when the saloons close prosperity will increase two-fold. We may lose our night life but it's worth losing."

In Russia the sale of vodka has been stopped and a new life blood flows through the nation. The experiment has been such a success that statesmen say that a return to former conditions is impossible.

Which reminds the United States of that familiar advertising slogan: "Eventually, why not now?"

OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS

To the Editor of The Gazette:

I have been asked by many whether I would vote for Sunday amusements if the question should be submitted. As an individual citizen and without in any way committing the church of which I am the minister or any member of my congregation, I answer without hesitation YES and I base my decision upon the simple sense of justice.

So long as the churches are allowed to give lectures illustrated by stereopticon and moving pictures and [illegible] many of them do Sunday evening concerts so long as the Musical club is allowed to give a Sunday afternoon concert and both to take up collections, the latter even at the door to secure admission. So long as the street car [illegible] are allowed to run cars to Manitou for concerts at Manitou park all of which I heartily indorse and approve, how can the religious people of the city object to the moving picture theaters being opened?

Since we are not prepared to draw the line by saying that what is good in the church is bad if given under other auspices and yet many are forced to believe that this is the idea in the mind of the ministerial members of the community.

If the churches wish to retain their already slender hold upon the masses of the people they must stand for justice as between man and man. I hear it hoped that if the matter be submitted to the voters it will be carried by a material majority.

THOMAS S. BORDENT

Colorado Springs, March 6.

MISDIRECTED CIVILIZATION

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Advanced civilization under our higher education seems to have been misdirected when the art of destroying life and property is put on such a highly scientific basis as in the European war which proves civilization a destructive force where might, not right, rules. This has been the sad lesson since Christianity came into the world. Yet we find nothing in the teachings of Jesus that justifies these wars in this age, and that makes the world's history a book of horrors. Yet, under such terrible conditions, the world progresses. Civilized nations have progressed materially more than spiritually, and yet the masses blindly follow the earthly commands to destroy each other, and, so long as the laws of nature are not understood by the people, envy, hate and might will rule the world, and so long as nations educate the masses to kill, militarism and navalism will rule the world.

This is the spirit of the times and churches have become more ornamental than useful for spiritual light. And our denominations and creeds are more of a fad with the people, which has prevented a proper understanding of progressive life after the change called death.

Wars have created the unequal world conditions, and concentrated the wealth into the hands of a few who direct the governments and force the masses by necessity and compulsion to war upon each other in violation of all their professed religion. This world was not created for a few, but for all and no nation or individual has a right to monopolize land or the necessities of life to the extreme of causing distress.

Many seem to think this will be the world's last great war, but, unless a new religious thought based upon scientific facts will be accepted that will clear away the clouds and create individual responsibility and clearly establish future progressive life, the world will continue in the blind selfish greed to war upon each other.

The North American continent dedicated to man for free government, is now under trial. The United States, under the control of powerful monopolies, has eliminated the people as a factor in government and will give us the dangerous class government which has destroyed all former great republics.

Mexico, in a state of anarchy due to ignorance and improper religion, needs the help of the world. Is it any wonder the people are ready to accept new religious thoughts when this old world of ours seems to be in a state of eruption both within and without?

INVESTIGATOR.

Colorado Springs, March 6.

THE BLOCKADE

To the Editor of The Gazette:

The latest edict from England prohibiting all intercourse and commerce with Germany, has undoubtedly acted as an eye-opener to all neutral nations (the United States included) which, up to date, have more or less tamely submitted to England's dictatorial attitude ever since the war began.

The British miscalculated our measure of forbearance by assuming that if our thriving contraband trade remained undisturbed we would not feel seriously hurt and affronted by their taking charge of our other trade relations. Without doubt they thought that the dollar was the only standard by which we were governed and forgot that, even if we do love the dollar, we also have a very tender regard for our national dignity and honor.

By trying to dictate to us what course to take in the present trouble, England has done what German diplomats have in vain tried to do—namely, she has opened the eyes of our Washington officials to the advisability of firmly insisting on our rights as a neutral nation, and of letting it be known that we will not relinquish one particle thereof at the request of England or any other nation. Without doubt, this will be an unpleasant surprise for England.

B. E. KERSTING

1709 Wood avenue, Colorado Springs, March 6.

Talks on Thrift

(American Bankers Association)
EMPLOYES' SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS

"There's nothing like a bank account to develop spunk."—E. K. Wooley.

The Guaranty club, the membership of which consists of the employes of the Guaranty Trust company of New York, conducts a thrift department as an important part of its organization. Its primary object is the encouragement of thrift. The department is governed by by-laws and its affairs are controlled by a thrift committee. It is the duty of the treasurer of the club to receive deposits from members up to a certain amount and withdrawals are authorized upon 6 days' notice. Interest on such deposits is credited semiannually.

The thrift committee which invests the funds consists of five members. Its chairman is a member of the executive committee and the others appointed by him are those who have had valuable experience in various departments of the company, as for instance in the bond loan and auditing departments.

Seventy-eight per cent of the employes of a large publishing house in St. Paul are members of an Employes Preferred Stock association. The idea of the association is expressed in the application for membership which reads:

"I hereby apply for membership in the [illegible] Publishing Company Employes Preferred Stock association and agree to abide by the articles of association as they now exist, or as they may hereafter be amended.

"I hereby direct the cashier of the publishing company to deduct from my salary $[illegible] weekly until further notice, beginning [illegible] 19[illegible], said amount to be paid over to the treasurer of the association."

The money is invested in the preferred stock of the company itself.

Another big printing establishment in the same city has a similar association except that the money does not go towards purchase of stock in the company but is deposited in a savings bank and from time to time when there is a fund large enough to invest in a good bond it is withdrawn for that purpose. The object of this association is thus stated:

"To fraternize the employes to encourage habits of thrift and saving among them and others by offering them a safe and convenient depository for their weekly or monthly savings and to secure for them a reasonable rate of interest thereon."

In Chicago and many other cities there are informal savings clubs among the officers and employes of various companies or institutions. Their simple and efficient plan is an agreement to save a certain amount weekly or monthly and deposit it in a bank where it will be safe and earning interest while awaiting a larger opportunity.

The chief advantage of the savings association as an aid to thrift is the fact that people like to do what others are doing and many a man who would never save a certain sum by himself alone can and will save when he has the example and rivalry of others to stimulate him.

T. D. MACGREGOR.

SCRIPTURE

EPHESIANS 6:1-8

"Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right.

"Honor thy father and mother; which is the first commandment with promise;

"That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth.

"And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

"Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ;

"Not with eye service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart;

"With good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men:

"Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free."

THE FINISHED MOTHER

She had a pain in her back and a tear in her eye
And it wasn't her fault—she could make affidavit.
The baby was crying, she didn't know why—
The dinner was burning, and she couldn't save it.
In college she'd learned such details as just how
The ancient Egyptians wrapped linen 'round mummies,
But how could it help her to find out, right now,
To wrap flannel bands around young Yankee tummies?

She knew the translation of "Erin Go Bragh,"
And the proper rendition on "Integer Vitae"
But she couldn't conceive that the simple "Yaw-yaw!"
Meant "Please take the pin from the back of my nightie!"
She know about accents and breathings—she knew
The consonant-changes, as taught in Grimm's Law
But not that the guttural, "Gurgle-goo-goo!"
Meant "Nipple's collapsed, and the bottle won't draw!"

They had taught her the dates of the births of the kings
And the probable epoch of Freedom's first bleeding,
But ah! They'd neglected such practical things
As "The Time When the Baby Should Get His First Feeding."
She was taught how to paint, how to punt, how to fly—
The mystery is that the girl didn't smother,
But this was the sermon that bade her goodby
From college—"Your Destiny—Woman and Mother!"

(And "Rockaby-Baby" she sang to the girl
Who kicked in her arms and most strongly protested
"I wish that the teachers who set in a whirl
My jumbled-up brain were right quickly arrested!
And 'Rockaby-Baby,' and let us agree
If ever by luck or God's grace I can raise you,
I'll teach you the things that they didn't teach me
And maybe your children will rise up and praise you!")

—Ted Robinson, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE CALL OF THE COLLEGES

Send us your sons—and the ones who are strong,
They shall be petted and boosted along
Coaches shall model them,
Trainers shall coddle them,
They shall be favored above all the throng.

They shall be made into giants indeed,
Titans for power and demons for speed,
Rooters shall bray for them
Bandmen shall play for them,
They shall be featured in papers you read.

Send us your sons—if they're fragile and frail,
Rooting shall strengthen their lungs without fail
Cheering the 'Varsity
Builds up their sparsity
Waving of pennants shall make them more hale!

If they are spindling and pale-faced and ill,
They shall have study and books to their fill,
Worry or fret themselves
They shall not sweat themselves
Over such militant nonsense as drill!

Send us your sons—if they're husky of frame,
They shall gain muscle and glory and fame
But—if they're slender ones
Flat-chester tender ones
They shall go forth—pretty much as they came!

—Berton Braley, in Puck.

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS

Oft in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me:
The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone
Now dimm'd and gone
The cheerful hearts now broken!
Thus in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends so link'd together
I've seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted
Whose lights are fled
Whose garlands dead
And all but he departed!
Thus in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

—Thomas Moore

THE BLIND BOY

O say what is that thing call'd Light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy
What are the blessings of the sight?
O tell your poor blind boy!

You talk of wondrous things you see,
You say the sun shines bright
I feel him warm but how can he
Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make
Whene'er I sleep or play
And could I ever keep awake
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I can not have
My chief of mind destroy
Whilst thus I sing I am a king,
Although a poor blind boy.

—Colley Cibber

A FAREWELL

My faithful child, I have no song to give you,
No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray;
Yet, ere we part, one last song I would leave you,
For easy day.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long;
And so make life, death, and that vast forever
One [illegible] song.

EASTER—Just four weeks from today. A beautiful and attractive new lot of Easter cards and novelties will be on display Monday at

Hardy's Art Store

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

MARCH 7, 1885.

Ed Rundell was in from his ranch on the Kiowa.

F. M. Doudna went to Denver. He was expecting to locate in business there.

A large mountain lion that had been killed in Park county was being offered for sale in this city. It measured seven feet from tip to tip.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

MARCH 7, 1895.

C. W. Haines, Herman Campbell and Judge Gunnell had been appointed by the judges as a committee to examine candidates for admission to the bar in this district.

Park Wilson formerly of this city, had been engaged by the New York baseball team to catch Rusie, their famous pitcher.

The Pikes Peak Gun club had secured the shooting privileges of Prospect lake, and the members were securing a good many ducks there.

There was a coyote hunt from the El Paso stables. Two coyotes were chased by the hounds and one of them was caught.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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COFFEE

Coffee is a drug. Those who are addicted to its use are drug addicts. The people of the United States are among the largest users of coffee of all the people of the world. Its use is on the increase.

From the standpoint of public hygiene the coffee question is worth while. It is much the most widespread form of drug addiction. Some people are certain that coffee is of service to them. Some are equally certain that it harms them. Many are much interested, though they are in doubt whether it benefits or harms them. The largest number enjoy their cup of coffee and they care not at all whether it harms them. From the standpoint of individual hygiene the coffee question is worth while.

Two-thirds of the coffee entering the markets of the world comes from Brazil. That country exports 20 times as much coffee as the Dutch East Indies, the coffee from which is commonly called Java. Little coffee is exported from Arabia, and practically none from the small Mocha district. Of the small amount of Arabian coffee exported the best goes to Turkey and Egypt, near-by markets.

The world's use of coffee per year amounts to about 16,000,000 bags. In fact, the disposition to overproduce in Brazil is so strong that the government exerts itself to maintain the price of the berry.

In view of our growing commercial relations with Brazil the probability is that the excess of the Brazilian output will try to increase its market in this country. As the years go by the probability is that our limited importations of Mocha and Java will be still further lessened and that our use of Brazilian will increase.

The only approximately accurate figures on the use of coffee we have are those for the United States, the countries of western Europe and Australia. The people of Holland in normal times use about 15 pounds of coffee per capita a year. Norway and Sweden follow, each using about 14 pounds. The per capita use by the people of the United States is 12 pounds. The German people use about seven pounds and the British, Canadians and Australians about one pound.

Some of the peoples use tea instead of coffee. Probably the Chinese and Indians are the most inveterate tea drinkers, but there is no way of knowing the per capita use of the drink by these peoples. The New Zealanders, Australians and nations composing the United Kingdom are the heaviest users of tea. They consume more than 6.5 pounds per person. The Canadians use 4.3 pounds, Hollanders 1.45 pounds, Russians .94 pound, Americans .89, Germans .11 and French .08.

Tea contains about twice as much caffein as does coffee. By multiplying the per capita amount of tea by two and adding it to the pounds of coffee we get a fair idea of the relative use of caffein-containing beverages by the races for whom we have statistics.

We find that the Hollanders lead with 17 pounds. They are followed by the Swedes and Norwegians. Next comes a group composed of the people of the United States, the British, including English, Scotch and Irish, and the Australians. Their rate of consumption is around 14 pounds. The Canadians use 9.6 pounds. The Germans use about [illegible] and the Russians about [illegible].

[illegible] tells us that the Chinese [illegible] 4,000 years before the birth of Christ. Mahomet [illegible] to use it in the fifteenth century. In the [illegible] century its use in E[illegible] was [illegible]. By the [illegible] birth [illegible] using it at one-third the per capita rate now prevailing.

For centuries governments have always exerted themselves to promote the traffic in tea. During the 5,000 years prior to the time when trading and plantation companies, backed by government grants, strove to develop the planting and merchandising of tea its use as a beverage seems to have been limited to rather a small part of the Chinese people.

On the other hand, coffee has had its troubles. The legend is that the use of coffee was discovered in Abyssinia. A flock of sheep which fed on coffee berries was wakeful and restless at night. After a while these coffee jags attracted the attention of one shepherd after another, and presently some of them investigated the cause and tried the berry.

The Arabians began the use of coffee before the Fifth century. Its use was becoming so general in the time of Mahomet that the Koran prohibited its use. At a much later date Charles II of England denounced the coffee houses of his time. In spite of these prohibitions the use of coffee has progressively increased.

Hollingsworth, who in 1912 published the best study of the effects of caffein which has come to my attention, says that the average cupful of hot tea (five fluid ounces) contains one and five-tenths grains of caffein. An after dinner cup of black coffee (two fluid ounces) contains one and five-tenths grains of caffein. An average glass of iced tea contains two grains of caffein. An average cup of good coffee and milk (three ounces of coffee and two ounces of milk) contains two and five-tenths grains of caffein.

Professor Hollingsworth's study was made on a "poison squad of 16 people. The test lasted 40 days. Its purpose was to find whether moderate doses of caffein had a good or bad effect on persons who took it.

Generally speaking he gave doses of less than six grains a day. Let us say that most of his subjects took less than three cups of coffee a day. His conclusions therefore apply to people who take two cups of coffee a day.

When more than six grains a day was the dose the subjects were harmed. He did not study the subject of the prolonged use of coffee nor its effects on digestion.

It has been well established that coffee is a good muscle and nerve stimulant. "That it lightens the sensation of fatigue and sustains the strength under prolonged and severe muscular exertion." That coffee squads come in first in endurance tests, water squads second and alcohol squads last. The coffee produces a feeling of buoyancy and exhilaration comparable to a certain stage of alcoholic intoxication, but which does not end in depression or collapse.

Rivers' study establishes the point that the stimulation from caffein is not followed by the letting down which follows the use of alcohol and other stimulants.

Hollingsworth found that there was no secondary reaction following the use of caffein in the tests made by him. Even when the dose given was large enough to produce bad direct effects, there was no katazujamem.

The Hollingsworth tests were to determine the effect of caffein on the control of the muscles, the motor nerves, the nerves of coordination, and on a [illegible] of mental activity.

A type of [illegible] is that known as the tapping test. The [illegible] began 90 minutes after taking [illegible] oil dose and 45 minutes after a breakfast. It lasted for one to two hours for a three grain dose (a large cup of coffee.

(Continued on Page [illegible])

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

At the "Silk Store," of course! Our Silk buyer, Mr. Bishop, having just returned from New York, assures us that we are now showing many of the very latest New York novelties in Silks with many more to come The newer ones are: * * * *

The popular white and black silks, in stripes and allover figured designs, also in navy blues, medium blues and greens; 36 and 40 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard * * * *

White and black checks and stripes, 36 inches wide at $1.25 a yard * * * * * * * * *

Shepherd checks and the new white and black tile checks, at $1 a yard. * * * * * * * *

New Dresden figured Silks, at $1.50 and $1.75 a yard. *

Tub Silks the largest assortment you have ever seen, in all the popular colored stripes and blue or black checks $1 a yard. * * * * * * * * *

Crepe de chines are more popular than ever this season black, white, cream and colors, 40 inches wide an excellent value at $1.50 a yard. * * * * * * *

Crepe Taffeta and Meteors, in complete lines of the new shades 40 inches wide, at $2 a yard. * * * *

Chiffon Taffetas will be very popular this season black, white and colors yard wide at $1.50 a yard. * * *

Plain Marquisettes and Chiffon cloths, in a complete line of colors and black and white 40 inches wide, at $1 a yard *

Fancy Marquisettes and Chiffon cloths, in light and dark colorings, 40 inches wide, at $1.50 a yard. * * * *

MANY SPECIAL VALUES IN BLACK SILKS * * *
36-inch Messalines, at 98c, $1.15, $1.19 and $1.25 a yard
36-inch Dress Satins, at $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.50 a yard
36-inch Black Failles, at $1.50 and $2 a yard. * *
36-inch Black Peau de Cygne, at $1.19 a yard. * * *
36-inch Chiffon Taffeta, at $1.25, $1.50 and $2 a yard.

Adatorial It makes shopping so much easier, when you know that the store will stand behind the merchandise it sells, **as we do.** You—Our Customer must be satisfied if it lies within our power to do so. "This is the easiest store in the city to get your money back" Try Hibbard's First. * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Hibbard & Company

Our Special "Dollar Line" of Wool Dress Goods Leads Them All!

No better values are to be found and the assortment is the largest we have ever shown, in both weaves and colors. There are complete lines of our famous Crepe Tussahs, Serges in French, storm and diagonal weaves, granite cloth, wool taffetas, hairline stripes, checks, self-colored novelty weaves, etc., etc. Some of the new colors included are sand, putty, belgian blue, navy blue, greens, grays, black, etc. Your choice of these and even more at $1 a yard. * * * * * * * *

Other Interesting News of Spring Woolens:

Covert Cloths are so popular this season. Plenty of them here at $1.50 and $2 a yard.

Mannish Serges in plain navy blue and black, with hairline stripes $1.75, $2 and $2.50 yd.

Another exceptional line of woolens, both in value and variety, at $1.50 a yard Here are Coverts, Cravenettes, Gaberdines, Epingles, Poplins, Suiting Serges, Shepherd Checks, French Serges, Seaside Suitings (white and black stripes and broken checks), Palm Beach Cloth, etc. The color assortment includes every wanted shade sand, Belgian blue, gray, putty, navy blues, greens, wistaria, black and white and black combinations. $1.50 a yard.

—White and black checks are stylish and popular for coats, suits, skirts or dresses. Our line ranges from 50c to $2.50 a yard * *

—MILITARY COATING! A dark covert shade, 58 inches wide at $2.50 a yard. *

Spring Coatings Novelty mixtures in black and white and tan and white, twilled coverts and Tipperary cloth, in plain navy blue, Belgian blue, cream and black. Your choice of these at $2 a yard. * * * * *

—Choose now while our lines are so complete with all that is new and popular in dainty washable cottons. Many new things have been added to our stocks the past few days, including the wanted white and black effects. * * * * * * * * *

Imported and domestic Voiles plain and seed weaves in allover figured designs, stripes and border effects, 36 to 40 inches wide, at 35c a yard * * * * * * *

A very complete line of Egyptian Tissues in checks, stripes, broken plaids and embroidered figures 25c a yard. * *

Beautiful printed Organdies, Batistes, Flaxons and Rice Voiles, in every wanted design and color Over two hundred to select from—15c a yard * * * * *

40-inch Chiffon Lisse, in white, black and gray, with black or white stripes 50c a yard * * * * *

Bates' and Glasgow Crepes, in plain colors, stripes, checks and plaids an excellent fabric for service 25c a yard. *

Complete lines of Spring Ginghams every wanted color, in plaids, stripes, checks and plains 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 25c a yard. * * * * * * * * *

A new and big line of Rippelettes, pretty patterns and colors, "Require no ironing." 15c a yard. * * * *

—Following are a number of very Special Items in Wash Goods Some bought at reduced prices—All this season's desirable fabrics: * * * *

36-inch figured Voiles, in neat designs and popular colors; a regular 25c value, special at **19c.** * * * *

Playground Suitings as its name implies, is a cloth for hard wear, plain colors and stripes, special at 12½c a yard. *

Amoskeag Chambray Ginghams, plain colors, stripes, checks and plaids, 32 inches wide; special at **10c** a yard *

A big lot of mercerized Madrases These regular 25c values were bought in lengths of 10 to 20 yards at a reduced price, which enables us to offer them at the low price Very popular for women's and children's wear as well as for men's shirts. A large assortment to choose from. Special at 17c a yard. *

Early Spring Showings of the Newest Garments

Coats Suits Skirts Dresses Waists

Whether you are thinking now of Easter apparel or something to wear right away, you should see our new things in Ready-to-wear Garments With the weather springlike, as it surely has been, one's thoughts certainly turn to these things to come now and view the very newest styles. Distinctive, individual types the kind that we know Colorado Springs women want to wear. Prices are reasonable too so in fact, many are unusual values for so early * * * *

SPECIAL VALUES IN SILK DRESSES

We have a small lot of new and very desirable Silk Dresses spring styles, regularly worth $18 and $20, special at *

$14

We also have left several of the $25 and $30 Silk Sample Dresses offered last week exceptional values and styles, **$19.**

Our Alteration Room is now in charge of Mrs. McMillian well known as one of the finest "garment" fitters in the city. We guarantee Every Garment Alteration To Be Perfectly Satisfactory. * * * *

Let Mrs. McMillian Make Your Easter Clothes

Mrs. McMillian's reputation as a high class dressmaker and our personal guarantee of satisfaction assures you of something really different in the way of dressmaking service. * * * * *

We are ready for any orders, now, and advise you to see us at once for Easter Clothes (Third Floor). * * * *

Notes From Our Book Section

DO YOU READ? Then join our Circulating Library. $1 Deposit makes you a member 2c a day while you read the Books. All Latest Titles

THE ROSARY. We have just received this wonderful book in our 50c edition. Even if you have read it, add a copy to your library now. * *

PICTURE FRAMING. In connection with this section we have a full line of Picture Moldings Low prices. Expert work. * * * *

Just Received

The very new embroidered Coin Spot Nets gold, white and Belgian blue on white or all cream $1 a yard. * *

Standard Pattern Fashions

Recognized authorities in the world of Fashion. You will find the patterns perfect in cut and fit. Look over our new Books whenever you are down town. (Second Floor.) * * * * * * *

Our New "Luxembourg Studio" Now Open

We wish to announce that our new "Luxembourg" Studio for "Art Portraiture" by photography is now open. Come up and inspect the samples of the new work we will do. Entirely new and latest equipment. (Fourth Floor.) * * * *

N-E-M-O! Spells Corset Comfort and Lasting Satisfaction

We are now selling agents for these splendid Corsets and introduce the newest models to you with the utmost confidence because they develop every woman's corset ideal perfect figure control and support with the maximum of comfort. They give you health in addition to matchless style and long service Come in and let us fit you in a Nemo "Your Nemo!" Learn how happy you can be over a corset! * *

The Newest "Nemo" has "invisible self-reducing straps." You don't see the straps now with this new kind, giving the finest figure reduction, and physical support but they're there, on the inside of the corset as illustrated. Models for short or tall full figures; made of fine white coutil, with the other new Nemo feature "the visible bridge" lots of breathing space as it doesn't dig in at the waist The price and a fine value it is $3 * * * * * *

The Nemo Duplex Self-Reducing Corsets reduce strongly while the front steels give splendid support The skirt is extra long, but made very easy and comfortable by a semi-elastic "incurve back" for bust Price $3 * * *

A Nemo "Kopservice" model, differing in construction from any other corset There is a short inner corset which, fitting snugly, gives perfect and constant support which is not disturbed by the reducing power of the long outer skirt the "incurve back" assures ease in any position, low bust made of fine white French coutil. Price $5. * * * * * *

Ready With Millinery!

Let us trim you a little Hat for early wear We have nice showings of shapes now and trimmings, too, and our milliners are here ready to fill your order. Or let us help you plan your Easter Hat. * * * * * * *

Two splendid value lines of Trimmed Hats Ready-to-wear at $2.75 and $5 Plenty of the better ones, too. * *

This Spring's Showing of Draperies, Rugs & Carpets Far Surpasses Any Previous Attempt

Imported Scotch Madras, 36 ins. wide, in large variety of patterns, white and ecru, 25c a yard. * * * *

Imported Scotch Madras, 50 ins wide; a fine weave, in blues, greens and yellow colors on cream grounds, very suitable for bedrooms, living rooms, etc., 65c yd.

—Voile Scrims, 36 and 40 ins. wide, satin finished edges, with drawnwork, in cream and ecru, 25c a yard * * *

Cretonnes in all colors and weaves at 15c to 75c a yard. * * * *

New spring line of Scrim Curtains just arrived, prices range from $1 to $4 pair.

Filet and Novelty Nets, in fine weaves, 45 ins. wide, white, ivory and Egyptian shades, 50c a yard. * * * *

Curtain Swisses, 36 to 45 ins. wide, all sizes of dots and a large variety of patterns 10c to 25c a yard. * * *

Ormoka Sunfast Drapery for portieres and overhangings, in all colors, 65c to $1.25 a yard * * * *

—Nottingham, Cable Net and Filet Curtains, 48 ins. wide, in white, ivory and ecru, from $1 to $3 a pair * *

New spring line of Clunys, Antiques, Marie Antoinette and Novelty Curtains, on Brussels and bobbinets, in white, ivory and ecru, $1.50 to $7.50 a pair *

LINOLEUM

15 Patterns of good printed Linoleum (new process), 50c and 55c a square yard, off the piece * * * *

RUGS

3 Bigelow Imperial Arlington Axminster Rugs, size 9x12; this is the finest Axminster Rug woven on machine looms Price $35 * * * * *

20 Patterns of Standard Axminster Rugs, 9x12 foot, floral and conventional patterns, at $18.50. * * *

How to Keep Well

(Continued From Preceding Page)

feet and for four hours and a half after six grains (two very large cups) [illegible] secondary effects followed within [illegible] hours.

Another test was to determine whether coffee made the hands tremble. One to four grains of caffein produced a slight tremor. Six grains (two very large cups) caused an appreciable unsteadiness of the hands [illegible] on about an hour after taking the coffee and persisting for three hours.

[illegible] the work, both mental and physical, by taking one half to one cup of coffee a day. When he taken two large or three ordinary size cups of it he improved some of his capacities but less in others.

The group of people experimented on were not specially fatigued or tired. In this connection it is well to recall the experiments by Rivers which prove that when a man is fatigued coffee will increase his capacity for work either mental or physical.

However this is only one side of the question. Various other phases are of some importance. A great many people are interested in knowing the effect of coffee on sleep. Hollingsworth came to the conclusion that the sleep of the average person was not disturbed by taking six to [illegible] a day of coffee. Some of the people experimented upon slept poorly from even that quantity. When one cup of coffee a day was taken for several days sleep was disturbed on the second or third day in certain instances in which there had been no disturbance on the first day.

Most of the people who took six grains a day (a little more than two large cups) slept poorly. In consequence when the coffee was taken with the food the harmful effect was much less than when it was taken alone. Fat people stood coffee better than thin ones. The morning cup of coffee did not disturb sleep so much as coffee taken later in the day.

The age of the individual did not affect the effects of coffee on the people [illegible] discussed on this did previous coffee [illegible]

[illegible] width was the influence of caffein on the general health. At the end of 10 days of this test the subjects gave uniformly report improvement in health, spirits and general efficiency. This is perhaps due to the regular regime of life followed during the 10 days."

When we examine the reports of the individuals we find that some of them were definitely nervous at times, had headaches, palpitation and indigestion. This rarely happened with a small daily dose. Some form of disturbance was frequently noticed in the daily dose equaled six grains a day.

When we apply these results to the habitual use of coffee we must bear several facts in mind.

First, the work was done with pure caffein. A cup of coffee contains several other ingredients, some of which have physiological effects.

Second, when the caffein is taken as it enters into a cup of coffee the dosage used is not large.

Third, the tests extended over 10 days. Most of the people who want to know about coffee have in mind the use of coffee for 10 months or 10 years.

Fourth, the tests were in the main to determine whether coffee immediately increased mental and physical power and whether there was reaction in a few days.

A little information was gained as to cumulative effects headache, sleeplessness and one or two other incidental questions of prolonged effects. The broad question of ultimate effects of prolonged use was not inquired into.

Bearing these limitations in mind the following conclusions are justified by the work of Hollingsworth and that of Rivers so frequently quoted.

1. Caffein in small doses (one to four grains) increases the quantity and quality of mental and physical work.

2. Caffein in larger doses (six grains and over) decreases the above capacities as often as it increases them.

3. Caffein increases the capacity for work of a tired brain or tired muscles.

4. Caffein produces a sense of happiness and well being.

5. The stimulating effects of caffein are not followed by the depression which follows the use of other drugs.

6. The amount of caffein in one full cup of coffee does not produce sleeplessness or nervousness. Many took the amount in two cups without discomfort. Many were disturbed by two cups when the amount taken went beyond the amount of caffein in two cups.

The effects of coffee are less in fat people than in others.

The effects are much less when the coffee is taken with food.

The drug is eliminated at a much slower rate than was supposed, often taking three hours instead before the effect was felt and some of the effect commonly held over until the next day.

Tomorrow we shall discuss the effects of other ingredients in coffee, and then the effects of the long continued use of the beverage.

HERBINE cures constipation and reestablishes regular bowel movements. Price 50c. Sold by Heller-Arculari Drug Co.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

[*Everything of Interest*]

Two Pages of Live Wire Sports

TIGERS WIN INDOOR MEET IN DENVER BY BIG MARGIN; DAVIS BREAKS RECORD

SURPRISE EVEN OWN COACH; U. C. STARS BESTED

Phi Delt Relay Team From C. C. Wins Against Field of Twelve

Davis Jumps 6 Feet 2 Inches and Makes New Record; Lieberknecht Stars

Special to The Gazette.

DENVER, March 6.—"If this is a dream, don't wake me up," was what every Colorado college fan was saying tonight when the overwhelming victory of the Tigers in the conference indoor meet at the Auditorium was announced. Surprising themselves and their coach with as clean-cut a victory as was ever registered in the conference, the Colorado college track team tonight shattered precedent and records right and left, tore its way through the four other teams and left in its wake a large number of badly surprised individuals. The scores of the meet were as follows: Colorado college, 66; University of Colorado, 29; Colorado Aggies, 14; D. U., 9, and Mines, 1.

Last year the Tiger team was content with fourth place in the meet, and this year, owing to bad weather conditions, had not been able to do much training. As a result, neither Coach Rothgeb nor the athletes felt confident of winning a much better position, especially in the face of such opposition as was expected from the U. C. runners. Carl Cline, the famous, who has a record of 9 3-5 in the 100-yard dash to his credit, was toppled from his pedestal tonight by Scott Lieberknecht, the Colorado college sprinter, who bested the state man in the 150-yard dash, and incidentally broke the record of 1914. Lieberknecht only recovered from an attack of the mumps a few days ago, and his performances tonight are considered more remarkable because of that and his lack of training.

In almost every race there was a surprise and that surprise proved to be a man wearing the black and gold jersey. The Tiger relay team simply trotted off from the U. C. speed quartet in the 150-yard relay, and the state was so winded by the time the intercollegiate relay was called that it forfeited to the Tigers for the first time in track history of the two schools.

Davis Breaks Record.

Mack Davis, C. C.'s great all-around athlete, captain of the track team, was one of the principal features of the broad jump, but he took first in the shot put and second in the standing broad jump, but he took first in the high jump and broke the conference record. In a trial jump, sanctioned by the A. A. U. officials, Davis cleared the bar at 6 feet 2 inches, within one-half inch of the national intercollegiate record. Cover of C. C. was second, with a jump of 5 feet 10 inches.

The Tiger hurdlers, Nelson in the high and Balch in the low, were surprises. Both won these barrier events with ease and made the U. C. timber-toppers look like second-raters.

Goode, a freshman at the college, established a new record in the 1,000-yard run, running the distance in 2:37, five seconds under the 1914 record. Ireland, the state's great quarter-miler, won the 300-yard run, but was forced to extend himself to the limit by Schlessman, a quiet little Tiger trotter. Stocks came in third. Hall in the mile clipped six seconds off the record, running in 4:52.

C. C. Frat Team Wins.

One of the principal events of the evening, the national Greek letter fraternity relay race, went to another Tiger team, the Phi Delta Theta quartet, consisting of Nelson, Stocks, Schneider and Eubank. There were 12 teams in this race and it was bitterly contested. On the first time around the track the Tigers tied with the Sigma Phi Epsilon team from U. C. and the event had to be run over. On the second time around, the C. C. four left the U. C. team eating their dust.

Meet Best in History.

The meet proved to be the best-managed and best-attended that has ever been conducted, and arrangements for the events had been made so that there was little loss of time. Every institution had a large delegation of rooters, and the Auditorium was kept booming with the cheers of the various colleges throughout the evening. The officials were in evening dress and there were many women in the audience.

Coach Rothgeb recovered from the shock tonight long enough to make some predictions for the outdoor track season. "I was surprised tonight, believe me. I had worked as hard with the fellows as weather conditions would permit, but things looked mighty black to me. There were probably no more than five men in what I would call good shape, and the other schools cannot blame the weather much more than we can. When our runners nosed out the state's stars, then I began to prick up my ears. For a time I didn't believe that we would even have a track team this spring, let alone a contender for first honors. Now I know that if the men train consistently we will give them all a run for their money. This is the first conference meet that C. C. ever won."

"Gymnasium a Big Factor."—[illegible]

That the men were unconsciously getting into condition throughout the year by using Cossitt Memorial gymnasium was the contention of Professor [illegible], president of the conference and one of the officials at the meet. "While there was none of the regular training," he said, "I think that the athletic work in the gym during the year has helped put the men in shape. It was one of the [illegible] the [illegible] ever have [illegible]." [illegible]

COLORADO COLLEGE'S "DARK HORSE" TRACK TEAM

Left to right, top row—Geiser, middle distance; Schweiger, weights; Goode, shot put and jumps; M. Davis, captain, jumps, vault, shot put; Hall, distance runs; Shadowen, distance runs. Middle row—Eubank, sprints, weights; Morse, distance runs; Nelson, hurdles; Brown, distance; Kampf, middle distance; S. Davis, hurdles; Cover, jumps; Balch, hurdles. Bottom row—Stocks, dashes; Lieberknecht, sprints; Schlessman, middle distance; Schneider, dashes; Taylor, distance; Tothill, distance runs.—Photo by Emery.

Summary of Points

50-yard dash Cline, U. C., first; Schneider, C. C., second; Lieberknecht, C. C., third; time, 5 4-5 seconds.

50-yard high hurdles Nelson, C. C., first; Knowles, U. C., second; Harper, C. A. C., third; time, 7 1-5 seconds. Equals 1914 record.

50-yard low hurdles—Balch, C. C., first; Buckley, U. C., second; Swink, C. A. C., third; time 6 4-5.

600-yard run—Humphries, C. A. C., first; Janness, C. A. C., second; Tothill, C. C., third; time, 1:24 3-5.

300-yard run—Ireland, U. C., first; Schlessman, C. C., second; Stocks, C. C., third; time, :39. Equals 1914 record.

Mile run—Hall, C. C., first; Henry, D. U., second; Deede, D. U., third; time, 4:52. New record by 6 seconds.

150-yard relay—C. C., first; C. A. C., second; U. C., third; time, 58 seconds. New record.

150-yard dash—Lieberknecht, C. C., first; Cline, C. U., second; Fullaway, Mines, third; time, 16 2-5 seconds. New record.

1,000-yard run—Goode, C. C., first; Kampf, C. C., second; Stork, C. A. C., third; time, 2:37. New record by five seconds.

Broad jump Cline, U. C., first; M. Davis, C. C., second; Saxton, D. U., third; distance, 10.2. Broke record of 9.5 in 1914. Davis jumped 10 feet.

Shot put—M. Davis, C. C., first; Schweiger, C. C., second; Bingham, D. U., third; distance, 39.1 feet.

Pole vault—Buckley and Reed, both U. C., tied for first; Weber, D. U., second.

High jump M. Davis, C. C., first; Cover, C.C., second; Irish, D.U., third. Height, 6 feet. On A. A. A. sanctioned trial jump, Davis cleared bar at 6 feet 2 inches, new conference record and within ½-inch of national collegiate mark.

Intercollegiate relay—Forfeited by U. C. and other conference teams to C.C.

National fraternity relay Phi Delta Theta of Colorado college, first; Sigma Phi Epsilon of U. C., second; time, 59 3-5 seconds. Phi Colt team consisted of Eubank, Schneider, Stocks and Nelson.

Two Denver Golfers Get in Hot Springs Finals

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 6.—Two Denver golfers are in the championship flight of the annual spring golf tourney now in progress here under the auspices of the Hot Springs Golf and Country club. A. J. Dougherty, with a card of 103, and Volney T. Hoggatt, with 105 in the qualifying rounds, earned a place in the championship flight which started today.

Harry James and F. G. Bonfils, with 107 and 108, go into the second flight, while John G. Morgan was an "also ran," and will play in the consolation flight.

[illegible] would issue a call for regular spring track training during the coming week and expected every eligible man to be out. They promised that they would. Only three of the winning team will not be eligible.

BIRKEDAHL TO COACH DENVER U. BASEBALL

"Tots" Birkedahl has been reappointed coach of the University of Denver baseball team, and, with Captain Wikoff, will get the men started in real practice as soon as the weather will permit.

PIRATES START TO TRAIN

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 6.—Fifteen players of the Pittsburg National club left here tonight for the preliminary spring training at Dawson Springs, Ky. They will go to Hot Springs, Ark., after a 10 days' stay at Dawson Springs.

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

Many a ball player has considered himself to be still in the prime until he observed that among the recruits drafted about four of them happened to be guardians of his particular portion of the field. That jolt has given many a veteran his first tumble.

Russia's idea seems to be to fortify her boundaries with a long rampart of dead moujiks.

Why not put before golfers the proposition of enlarging the Cup at the nineteenth hole?

HARVARD OARSMEN TO HAVE HEARTS TESTED

Coach Wray is watching over the Harvard oarsmen with infinite care, and to be sure that every member is in fit condition to stand the hard training and exhaustive physical strain of the long [illegible], he has prescribed that all the members of the crews have special tests made of their hearts by a [illegible] X-ray expert.

1,075 MILES IN A WEEK

[illegible] A. [illegible] of St. Paul, Minn., [illegible] completing a [illegible] from his home to Denver, [illegible] covered the entire 1,075 miles in [illegible] hours, or just about [illegible] 113 [illegible] gallons of [illegible] of oil on the trip.

Curley Says Everything Is Arranged for Willard-Johnson Bout in Havana

HAVANA, March 6.—According to Jack Curley, the prize fight promoter, all doubts concerning the holding of a championship battle in Havana between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard have virtually been eliminated by an agreement of all the conflicting interests. The only possible obstacle to the fight taking place here, according to Curley, is the acceptance of terms by Willard and this Curley said he expected to receive tomorrow.

EL PASO, Tex., March 6.—Tom Jones, Jess Willard's manager, said tonight that he would not send Willard to Havana unless he was guaranteed a sufficient sum. Willard has not returned from Los Angeles.

NEWS OF THE BOWLERS

BOWLING SCHEDULE

OVERLAND ALLEYS.

Tuesday—Sun Drug Co. vs. Mueth's Candy Kids.

Friday—Mueth's Candy Kids vs. Lucas Sporting Goods Co.

NOTES FROM TEN-PIN ARTISTS.

Dr. Allen is showing the young boys how to hit the 200 mark.

Ellithorpe is there in match games—206, 215, 214.

The Mueth's Candy Kids are showing up well.

The two-man tourney Wednesday night was won by Herzog and Gallagher, 1,151 pins.

Dr. Allen rolls high game for week, 255.

ROLL OF HONOR

OVERLAND ALLEYS.

Dr. Conway—200, 204, 206.
Dr. Allen—210, 236, 255, 210, 228, 206, 215, 204.
McReynolds—202, 201, 216, 209.
O'Leary—209, 284, 210, 203, 213, 206.
Gallagher—224, 214, 209, 210, 202, 214, 242, 212, 225.
Gamble—290, 214, 209, 201.
Herzog—225, 224, 200, 204.
Van Meter—209, 200, 224, 214, 201, 238, 216, 224, 239, 232.
Colwell—202, 216, 218, 216, 210, 230.
Litzenburg—224, 206, 214, 210, 209.
McGruder—214, 218, 206, 207.
Colburn—220, 209.
Rathburn—208, 216, 201.
Ellithorpe—206, 215, 214.
Pauline—206.
Fowler—204.
Hooper—209.
Bailey—244.

Lajoie Only Survivor of Old American League

CHICAGO, March 6.—Because of the outright release of Billy Sullivan, veteran catcher, by the Chicago White Sox, Nap Lajoie is the only American league survivor of 1901 who still is an active player.

In fact, there are mighty few American leaguers of 1901 who are still in the big leagues, or, for that matter, playing ball at all. Harry [illegible] to put on a uniform [illegible] in coaching and [illegible] playing [illegible].

[illegible] Griffith and [illegible] are [illegible] who find [illegible] to walk out. [illegible] A [illegible] with the Feds.

Ward Refuses to Sign Bill James of Braves Because of Contract

NEW YORK, March 6.—Robert B. Ward, president of the Brooklyn Federal league club, announced late today that he had telegraphed to Lee Magee, manager of the team at the training camp in Brown Wells, Miss., that he would not sanction the signing of "Bill" James, pitcher for the Boston Nationals, by the Brooklyn Federals. James has been reported as dissatisfied and contemplating a jump from the world's champions.

Mr. Ward asserted that he understood that James had an ironbound contract with two years to run, and that he would under no circumstances have a contract jumper on his club.

RESTA VICTOR IN VANDERBILT RACE AT FRISCO

Italian Winner Again in Fast Heart-Breaking Event on Coast

Accidents Galore Caused by Terrific Pace Set by the Leaders

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—D. Resta, driving car No. 9, in which he won last Saturday the grand prix, captured today the 300.30-mile Vanderbilt cup race over the course of the Panama-Pacific international exposition in what is said to be one of the most thrilling contests ever run in this American automobile classic. His time was 4 hours, 27 minutes and 37 seconds. He maintained an average of 70½ miles. Howard Wilcox, No. 26, was second, in 4 hours, 34 minutes and 36 seconds; Eddie Pullen, third, 4 hours, 35 minutes, 37 seconds, and Ralph De Palma, No. 22, fourth; time, 4 hours, 39 minutes, 7 seconds.

Other cars finished as follows: Fifth, William Carlson; sixth, C. R. Newhouse; seventh, Barney Oldfield; eighth, Louis Disbrow; ninth, Hughie Hughes; tenth, A. H. Klein.

It was a grueling, heart-breaking race from start to finish. The pace set by the winner subjected the cars to a terrific strain, so that long before the finish less than half of those who answered the starter's call were left in the running. Every few minutes cars went to the pit for repairs.

Burman's Car Turns Over.

Upsets were frequent, owing to the fact that the track became slippery from oil drippings. Notwithstanding this, only one serious accident occurred when Bob Burman's car turned completely over on a right-angled turn. His mechanician, Joe Cleary, received a broken thigh and may be internally injured.

Resta, coming up from the rear, was second at the finish of the tenth lap, being led by a trifle more than a minute by Alley, No. 2. In the twentieth lap, Resta went into the lead, which he held to the end. The car of Rickstell No. 6, who was running a good safe third, and seemed assured of that place, met with a mishap in the twenty-second lap, pushing Wilcox into second place.

Pullen, who made a game fight for second, was nosed out after the seventieth lap by Wilcox. Pullen was a favorite with the crowd, his daredevil driving bringing forth salvos of applause throughout the entire race.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, former wife of the doner of the race's trophy, witnessed the contest.

Whales Leave to Start Training at Shreveport

CHICAGO, March 6—Chicago's Federal league team, led by Manager Joe Tinker, left here tonight for Shreveport, La., to get into condition for the 1915 season. President Weeghman did not accompany the players, as he did last season, but will visit the camp before training is completed. Besides the 24 Chicago athletes, 10 members of the Newark team were on the train.

GARDNER AND MAYER WIN

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Edward M. Gardner of New York, the title holder, and Joseph Mayer, Philadelphia, won their matches today in the tournament for the Class A amateur billiard championship of America. Gardner defeated Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., tonight, 400 to 360, and Mayer won from E. L. Milburn, Memphis, in the afternoon, 400 to 275.

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Ford

New model Ford Roadsters received Saturday. The new Touring Car will arrive Monday. The new model has cowl dash electric headlights, speedometer and several other improvements. We will receive 56 cars this month, over half of which amount are sold. If you want a car soon we will have to receive your order in the next few days.

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Edited by T. W. Ross

Who Said the Feds Didn't Wreck Baseball

Look Over the Athletics' Casualty Lists

By GEORGE E. McLINN

Occasionally a major league baseball magnate delivers himself of a vigorous blast about the high cost of the war with the Feds, and the fans do not become alarmed about it, for it's mighty hard to worry about the other fellow's losses or reputed losses. But the baseball war has cost the fanatics tons of joy and civic pride and all that sort of thing, particularly those who inhabit Philadelphia.

Did you ever sit down and figure the Quaker City "casualties," the loss of talent directly traceable to the Federal league invasion? You didn't! Then you don't know that it would be possible to build a team of extraordinary strength from the players who have quit our municipality of "Brotherly Love."

Look the pitchers over. There was Tom Seaton, who, with the possible exception of Grover Cleveland Alexander, was the best young right-hand hurler in the National league, if not in the entire fast set. He jumped to the Feds in the spring of 1914. With Seaton went Addison Brennan, rated as one of the very best southpaws in the senior baseball organization.

The Famous Mack Trio

Although the true story never has been told, it is altogether likely that if there had been no Federal league the Athletics still would have Chief Bender, Eddie Plank and Jack Coombs. Whatever the reasons may have been for the great Mack trio leaving Philadelphia, after Connie had asked waivers on them, no person denies that the general unrest caused by the baseball war was behind these reasons.

Now Bender and Plank are signed to Federal contracts and Coombs will be with the Brooklyn Nationals this year.

Right now it is quite possible that a big league club would be able to stagger along with Seaton, Bender and Coombs right-handers, and Plank and Brennan left handers. In fact, if you were a big league owner you probably would be willing to pay two months' receipts to obtain such a splendid quintet of pitchers.

It may be that the war is not to blame for Charles Dooin going to Cincinnati, then again it is possible to attribute his loss to the Federals. Had the Feds not wrecked the Phillies it is safe to say the club would have finished higher in the 1914 race. In fact, more than one expert has said that the Phils would have won the pennant. In either case it is possible that Dooin would still be a Philadelphia player—which is not meant to infer that good old Pat Moran isn't going to be a fine manager and, we hope, a success.

Anyhow, Charles Dooin may be rated a casualty, and right today there are few big league catchers who are his superior in all-around play. He easily could do the bulk of the receiving for the five twirlers mentioned above.

Five first class infielders have departed from Philadelphia since the diamond quarrel began. In 1914 the Phillies lost Mike Doolin, the greatest fielding shortstop in the big leagues, and F. Otto Knabe, a second baseman who was a combination of ability and winning spirit seldom found. That pair signed with the Baltimore Federals.

This winter followers of the Athletics realized what baseball war meant when Connie Mack announced that he had sold Eddie Collins to the Chicago White Sox. Although there has been no definite statement about the Collins sale, that is one which told the whole story—it virtually has been admitted that money was the big factor. Not only did Eddie desire a salary which the Athletics felt they could not pay, but the Shibes and Mack were glad to get the stacks of money which the White Sox handed over for the king of second sackers.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that had there been no Federal league Edward Trowbridge Collins would be packing his trunk to go to Jacksonville with the American league champions.

The second local infield casualty of the off-season which is about at an end was John P. Lobert. He may be charged to the Feds without a doubt. Honus was offered a fat salary to jump to the baby league. He did not want to desert organized baseball and told President Baker that he would stick if he got the money. The Phillies said they could not pay it. The New York Giants could and did. Therefore, while Lobert will remain a National leaguer, he is lost to Philadelphia.

And less than two weeks ago Manager Mack startled the baseball world when he announced that John Franklin Baker had decided to retire from the game. The Home Run King gave as his reasons that he was tired of traveling, never had liked the bright lights of the city and publicity attached to baseball. The great batsman may return to the game, but just now it appears certain that he will not play with the Athletics.

He'd Still Be Smashing Windows.

Probably we may be stretching a point in blaming Baker's loss on the war, then, again, we may not be. In any event, it is more than possible that if the new league had not entered the diamond business and the period of unrest had not come, J. Franklin Baker would be smashing the windows of Twentieth street householders in this year, 1915.

Of course there is no room for an argument when it is said that Sherwood Magee departed from Philadelphia because of the Feds. He is a wonderful outfielder and a natural batsman. Magee knew that Cobb, Speaker, Jackson, Crawford and other gardeners were receiving salaries greatly in excess of that paid him. He asked for an increase and the Phillies did not believe they could afford to pay it. Consequently Magee was sold to Boston, where the Braves handed him a contract more to his liking.

While it is true that Danny Murphy no longer is a top-notcher, and was to have been sent to the International league last season, it is nevertheless a fact that he jumped to the Federal league from the Athletics. Therefore, he may, to complete our list of war losses, be regarded as a big league outfielder.

As has been said, there is no question about the class of the pitching staff, and Dooin, with a bit of assistance, could take care of the back stopping. Although Philadelphia has not lost a regular first sacker, and only the two outfielders, Magee and Murphy, the men mentioned for trading purposes represent an aggregation of stars who would produce a pennant-winning nine. If you had them you could make a deal with either Knabe or Collins which would get you a first baseman of big league class, and surely either Baker or Lobert would bring an outfielder who could fill in.

The Loss in Advertising.

Probably the greatest loss to Philadelphia, however, is the advertising that came to this city by reason of her baseball stars. We no longer will be able to boast that we have:

Eddie Collins, rated by no less authority than John McGraw as the most valuable player in the game and generally recognized as the greatest second baseman in the world.

Sherwood Magee, the leading slugger of the major leagues in 1914.

J. Franklin Baker, who hit more timely and famous home runs than any other big league player and was known as the Homerun King.

Chief Bender, the first great Indian pitcher and the greatest "money flinger."

Eddie Plank, the premier cross-fire southpaw and probably the most famous left-hander on the diamond.

Charles Dooin, the most energetic and popular catcher in the big show.

Honus Lobert, who held records for speed on the base paths.

Mike Doolan, the greatest and most spectacular fielding shortstop.

Tom Seaton, the "iron man" of the pitchers and a hurler who experts said would have surpassed Walter Johnson.

But enough of this—they're gone and won't come back, unless Baker proves the exception.

However, if Philadelphians agree with General Sherman that war is all that he said it was, nobody will blame them, for no city in the land can point to such a terrible casualty list. All of which bears out what we said in the beginning—that it is not alone the magnates who are sufferers because of the Federal league.

Some of the Exhibitors at the New York Dog Show

The Westminster Kennel show at Madison Square Garden has drawn the largest entry list of any such event yet held. Exhibitors from all parts of the country and from Canada are showing their dogs, and there is a keen rivalry for the various prizes and ribbons. The photograph shows, from left to right, Mrs. Sheridan Norton and "Max," Miss Louise Bisbee and "Tuccabone Iofer of Unferth," and Mrs. N. Hanlon Barnes and "Mousie."

Stymied by a Corpse in Mexican Cemetery

Dead Soldiers Interfere With Game of Golf

CHICAGO, March 6.—Willie Smith, golf professional at the Mexico City Country club, played a ghastly game over the club links recently, according to some Mexico City correspondence to be published in the Chicago Tribune tomorrow.

"Smith had a splendid game up to the third hole when he carried the bunker with his second shot. I had visions of a putt with my third," said Smith. "But when we came up with the ball there was a dead soldier on the green between my ball and the hole. We dragged him off to one side but I missed my putt. It's the first time I was ever stymied by a corpse.

"From there on until the twelfth everything was as usual except that some of the greens were badly cut up by the wheel tracks of the cannon that had been hauled over them. On the twelfth my drive landed near the right side of the fair green about 200 yards down the course. Before I reached my ball I saw my Mexican caddy grinning. Imagine my surprise to find the ball tucked in between two shallow newly made graves of Carranza soldiers buried right there on the course.

"That ended the game as none of us wanted to play in a cemetery."

Zapata soldiers who had taken possession of the club drove Smith off the premises, he said, but before he left he saw the women's locker room broken open by Zapata's soldiers, who then distributed fancy golf skirts, shoes and sweaters among the women camp followers.

LEW RICHIE, FORMER CUB, DYING OF WHITE PLAGUE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—Lew Richie, former "Giant Killer," has pitched his last game of baseball. The hurler is dying of tuberculosis at his home in Williamsburg, Pa., according to reports received here. The former hurler has a fighting chance for recovery.

Richie started in the bushes around Pennsylvania. His greatest year was 1911, when he earned the title "Giant Killer." Lew was pitching for the Cubs and he beat New York almost every time he faced McGraw's club. After that year Lew began to decline. In 1913 he came to Kansas City in the deal that sent Jim Vaughn to the Cubs. Richie finished the season with the Blues and last year he started with [illegible] but the old ability was gone and the only club [illegible]

... with regularity was St. Paul, a feat almost any pitcher could perform last year. Toward the end of the season he was shipped to Sioux City, where he made a fairly good record. He refused to sign with the Sioux for 1915 and intended flopping to the Feds.

Van Meter Bowls 290; Best Mark Since Dr. Allen Rolled 300

Ten more tottering pins and Van Meter, the best individual bowler in Colorado Springs, would have equaled the Colorado Springs as well as the world's perfect score of 300 last night on the Overland alleys. As it was, the lanky roller got a spare in his first frame, while the others were all perfect. In three successive games he bowled 290, 232, 208, which sets a new record for the local alleys, as well as any in Colorado for three straight games. His scores:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20	50	80	110	140	170	200	230	260	290
30	60	90	118	148	167	176	195	213	—232
60	87	105	113	131	131	149	169	189	208

In the Junior league at the Overland, the final games were rolled last night, with Lucas Sporting Goods company team winning first, Colorado Midland, second, King Motor company, third; King & Carrick, fourth.

Liller Teams Win Both Titles in Basketball

The grammar school basketball season closed last night with both the junior and senior divisions of the Liller school defeating their rivals from Washington and clinching their right to the Y. M. C. A. championship cups. The Liller teams are the undisputed champions in the grammar school league, having been undefeated throughout the entire season.

The game between the two junior quintets provided the best basketball last night, the Liller five beating the Washingtons by a score of 16 to 11. The game was fast and furious and in doubt until the last moment. The lineup:

Liller—Ziman and F. Ryan, forwards; Herbert, center, and E. Ryan and Filbert, forwards.

Washington—G. Burch and Burney, forwards; Hubbard, center, and D. Burch and Schellenberger, guards.

The clash between the two senior divisions was not exciting, the Liller quintet romping away with the victory in easy style, 22 to 3. Guarding and accurate basket-shooting told on the Washington upper classmen and the Liller five swept the floor with them without any trouble. The lineup:

Liller, Tillman and Parish, forwards; Murdock, center, and Herbert and Boland, forwards.

Washington—Adams and Koke, forwards; Fiedler, center, and Frame and Roberts, guards. Umpire, Walker; referee, Shadford.

CAMERON WINS ECONOMY

Some mighty interesting results were obtained in the recent motorcycle economy test of the Capital City Motorcycle club of Sacramento, Cal. The test was held on a five-mile course. The tanks of the machines were emptied and just two quarts of gasoline given each contestant. H. Cameron on a seven horsepower twin cylinder covered 91.2 miles on his half gallon of fuel. Dutch Fabian was a close second, riding 89.7 miles before his gasoline gave out.

Four Months of Racing Assured for New York

NEW YORK, March 6.—Nearly four months of racing on tracks in the metropolitan district and at Saratoga was provided for by the Jockey club at a meeting of the stewards here today. The Jamaica track is to be reopened and meets will be held there and at Aqueduct and at the Empire City race track in Yonkers as well as Belmont park, to which last both spring and fall dates have been assigned. As usual the entire month of August is given over to Saratoga. The program for the season is longer and more diversified than at any time since the passage of antibetting legislation in this state five years ago. The dates allotted by the Jockey club are:

Westchester Racing association, Belmont park, Queens, Long Island—Thursday, May 20, to Wednesday, June 9.

Metropolitan Jockey club, Jamaica, L. I.—Thursday, June 10, to Friday, June 25.

Queens County Jockey club, Aqueduct, L. I.—Saturday, June 26, to Tuesday, July 13.

Empire City Racing association, Yonkers—Wednesday, July 14, to Saturday, July 31.

Saratoga association, Saratoga Springs—Monday, August 2, to Tuesday, August 31.

Westchester Racing association, Belmont park, Queens, L. I.—Wednesday, September 1, to Tuesday, September 14.

Piping Rock Racing association, Locust Valley—Wednesday, June 2, to Saturday, June 5.

MOTORCYCLES IN ALASKA

In spite of the popular belief that Alaska is snowbound for a large part of the year, word has just been received from E. E. Beattie of Juneau, the capital, that only for a few days at a time has motorcycling been stopped by the snow this winter. Beattie says that the roads in Alaska at this time of the year are in excellent condition for motorcycling, and that the temperature is not too low to make the sport a real pleasure. There are many riders in Juneau, where there is also a live motorcycle club.

SIGNS OF SPRING HERE; BALL GAMES YESTERDAY

Training Camps Now Become Busy Places and Practice Tilts With Bushers Keep Players Busy

WHITE SOX NO. 2 WIN

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Pitchers Ross and [illegible] of the San Francisco Coast league team went within the seventh inning today in a game with the second team of the Chicago Americans and the latter won. Score:

Score	R	H	E
Chicago	8	6	3
San Francisco	5	11	3

Faber and Kuhn; Barham, Ross, Couch, Benham and Clarke.

INDIANS BEAT SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 6.—The Cleveland Americans won today in a contest with the San Antonio, Tex., league team, [illegible] to 4.

Score	R	H	E
Cleveland	[illegible]	7	3
San Antonio	4	8	2

Jones, Bowman and O'Neill, Egan; Grim, Davenport, Kelly and Burch, Hauenstein.

GIANT YANIGANS VICTORS

DALLAS, Tex., March 6.—A second-string team of the New York Nationals defeated the Dallas Texas league team today 5 to 3.

Score	R	H	E
New York	5	8	1
Dallas	3	7	1

Vite, Flennigan and Smith; Marshall, Bono, Strickler and Dunn, Brown.

BROWN COLTS LOSE GAME

HOUSTON, Tex., March 6.—The Houston club of the Texas league defeated a mixed team of regulars and colts of the St. Louis Americans here today, 2 to 1.

Score	R	H	E
Houston	2	8	1
St. Louis	1	9	3

Glenn and Quinn; Edmondson, Scott, Mercke, Weilman, Perryman and Ruel.

BROWNS NO. 1 WIN

BEAUMONT, Tex., March 6.—A St. Louis American league team won today's game from the Beaumont Texas league team.

Score	R	H	E
St. Louis	6	9	3
Beaumont	2	1	2

Cochran, Hersh, Alexander, Laudermilk and Severoid; Toff, Basil and Carter, O'Donnell.

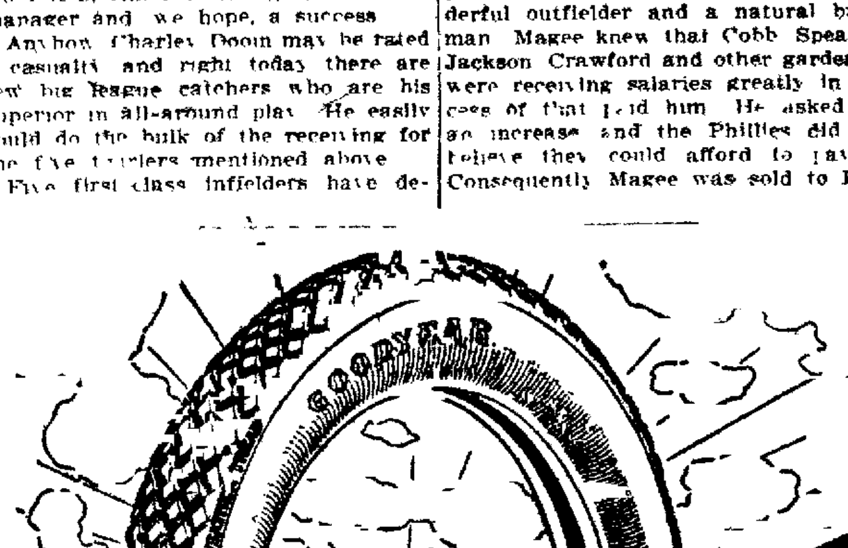
Sort of Poor? Collins Gets Three Triples and Single; Sox Win Another

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 6.—Eddie Collins, with three three-baggers and a single today, was chiefly responsible for the Chicago Americans' 8-to-2 victory over the Los Angeles Coast league team. The White Sox now have won three straight games.

Score	R	H	E
Chicago	8	1[illegible]	2
Los Angeles	2	9	0

Jasper, Kleofer and Schalk, Mayer; Horstman, Ayres and Boles, Brooks.

There are a number of ways of noting the rapid march of old Dad Time. Larry Doyle has marked one of them by observing that among McGraw's 1915 purchases is "a prominent young second baseman."



Fortified Tires Now in the Light

The supreme test of a tire is to hold top place—the place in the sun—and for years. Goodyear tires have done that. Long they have led, both in sales and prestige.

Men expect much of the top-place tire. They look for a super-tire in it. Any seeming fault, due to mishap or misuse, becomes a defect in this glare.

But Goodyear Fortified Tires, after years in this light, hold higher place than ever. [illegible] year men bought 1,479,883 Goodyears of the pleasure-car type alone. That's about one tire for every car in use.

Who Is Wrong?

Is it the Goodyear user, whose choice is confirmed by some 400,000 others? Or is it the man who still assumes that other tire is best?

Isn't best average service, as proved by Goodyear supremacy, the right way to judge a tire?

Lower Prices

On February 1 Goodyear made the third big price reduction in two years. The three total 45%.

Yet the tires are constantly bettered. In five costly ways—each exclusive to Goodyear—our Fortified Tires excel any other tire built. And each is a great trouble saver.

They mean for you tire content. They are [illegible] for your money, because of our matchless output. For your own sake, try them. The following Goodyear Service Stations [illegible]

GOODYEAR Fortified Tires

Goodyear Service Stations Tires in Stock

MacDowell Rubber Co. — Rouse-Stephens Auto Co.

Nearby Towns

Klimer Garage — Cripple Creek

Wolf & Butz — Fountain

FREE!

SIX SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened Free

If you will cut out this advertisement and bring it to our store on

Monday, March 8

We are local agents for BURNETT'S, the marvelous Safety Razor Sharpening Expert of Omaha, and to further popularize his work we are going to have six of your safety razor blades sharpened for you FREE OF CHARGE.

Bring as many blades as you wish and we will have BURNETT HONE and STROP them and remember six blades will be sharpened FREE and the regular prices charged for the balance of the

Single Edge Blades, 25c Dozen

Double Edge Blades, 35c Dozen

D. S. Way Drug Co.

130 E. Huerfano — Phone M. 720

Pony Contestants!

The baseball season offers a lot of chances for votes. Get your friends to save their votes on goods bought here. Every 5c purchase gets 5 votes.

Our spring stock of the famous D. & M. goods is now in.

THE W. I. LUCAS Sporting Goods Co.

119 N. TEJON — PHONE M. 900

See Us for Bargains In Used Cars

The Strang Garage Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

REGULATE YOUR BOWELS AND STOP HEADACHES, COLDS, SOUR STOMACH

Cascarets make you feel bully they immediately cleanse and sweeten the stomach remove the sour undigested and fermenting food and foul gases take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels. A Cascaret tonight straightens you out by morning. A 10 cent box from any druggist keeps your stomach regulated. Head clear and Liver and Bowels in fine condition for months. Don't forget the children.

CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

"THEY CAN'T DO THAT"

Richard Harding Davis Criticises Our Attitude to German Lawlessness

Richard Harding Davis who recently returned from the European war zone contributes the following letter to the New York Times.

To the Editor of the New York Times

In the 'Deep Purple' one of the characters, indignant at some police outrage exclaims 'But they can't do that!' and another answers 'That's what your lawyer tells you when you're in jail.'

Long ago when the Germans invaded neutral Belgium, burned Louvain shot the citizens and, with threats of hanging the hostages they had taken levied ransom, the whole world exclaimed 'But they can't do that!' It's against the Declaration of This and the Treaty of That and the Conference of the Other Place. It's against international law and the usages of polite society and civilized peoples. They can't do it!"

In answer the Germans shelled the cathedral at Rheims from which Red Cross flags were flying incidentally killing some of their own wounded.

"But they can't fire on sacred edifices" the civilized world explained "nor on the Red Cross!" And the pope told them they could not do that, and architects historians art lovers over all the world told them.

So the Germans sent airships over Paris and her monuments and art treasures and dropped a bomb on a lawyer and a little girl. The bomb tore off the leg of the little girl. When in the hospital, she became conscious she said 'Don't tell my mother how serious it is!' They sent Zeppelins over Pont-a-Mousson and Nancy killing more children and then, with that thoroughness for which their general staff is celebrated and that there might not be more children to confront them later at Remiremont dropped a bomb on the Maternity hospital.

And the civilized world said 'But you agreed not to drop bombs on unfortified places. So you can't do that.'

And in answer the Germans sent warships to bombard the watering place of Scarborough. At Scarborough the only forts are those the children build in the sand. It is as though they had shelled Atlantic City or Long Branch. In one [illegible] in a playground they killed 14 schoolboys and elsewhere [illegible] babies. It was [illegible] the world was [illegible]

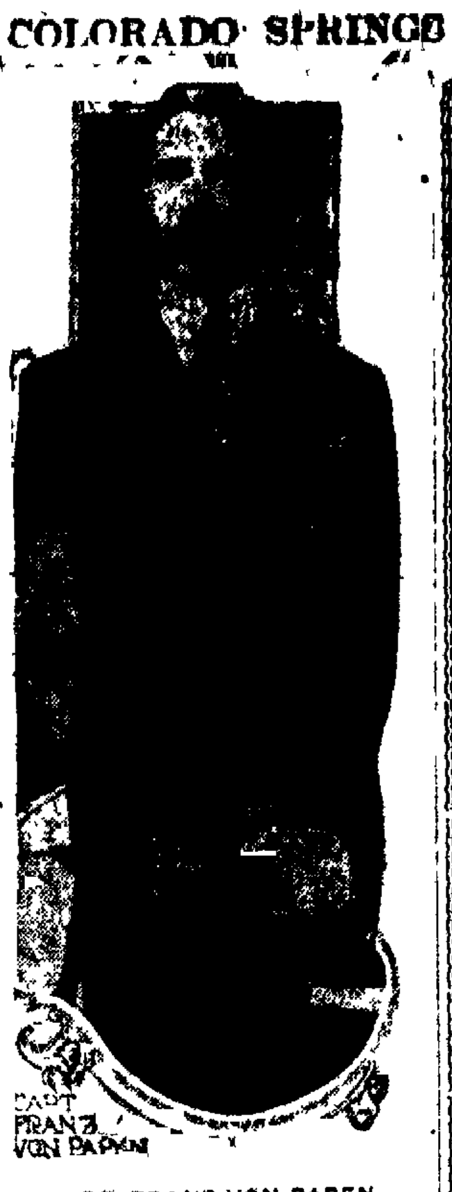
[illegible] his indignation was [illegible] neutral merchant ships [illegible]

And in answer on the 18th and 20th of last month Germany sank three neutral merchant ships. Out of the water a periscope raised its head and while in terror the clumsy freight steamer reversed her engines the torpedo tore into her bowels. The submarine sank to rise another day and the neutral steamer also sank but not to rise again.

The crime of the neutral powers and the civilized peoples is that at the first outrage perpetrated by Germany they remained silent. The individual protested. From platforms in editorials in congress he made himself heard. But no individual no matter how just may be his indignation can communicate that indignation to the German emperor. His government must do that for him. And as no government had the courage to protest to speak sharply to brandish the 'big stick,' Germany exclaimed 'We have a free hand!' And from bad hastened to worse. From the moment she broke her word and entered the neutral territory of Belgium the rights of every neutral were in jeopardy.

The man who is false to one will be false to another. But the neutral powers could not see that. Belgium seemed so far away. And in the United States we were by water so comfortably safe. So although as joint signers of the agreement made at The Hague it was our privilege and duty to protest we said nothing. Nor did any other neutral. And emboldened by the silence, Germany one after another broke all the rules of war.

All war is wasteful unintelligent indecent. But steadily for several hundred years the effort has been to make it less inhuman, to limit the death and suffering it entails to the actual combatants. The effort has been to get away from the days of the Huns who sacked [illegible] and raped, from the days of our Indians who burned villages, from the ethics of Raisuli the Moorish bandit and the Mexican cattle thieves who with threats [illegible] hold up [illegible] for money. But to the [illegible] of these outrages Germany has returned. Instead of the neutrals setting the standard of war they allowed Germany to set it. They have allowed her to drag [illegible] back 800 years. And [illegible]



CAPT. FRANZ VON PAPEN

Military attache of the German embassy who is the latest important figure to be mentioned in the passport plot whose details have been made known through the 'confession' of Richard Peter Stegler German reservist who charges Captain Boy-Ed naval attache at the embassy with having hired him to go to England impersonating an American citizen and obtain information for the German government.

and insists that the rules of the game be respected.

If at the start of this war our government and those of South America, Italy Spain Norway Sweden Denmark Holland and Switzerland had jointly protested to Germany against the outrages she committed against her breaking all the rules of civilized warfare they might not only have prevented the destruction of lives and of cities but even might have brought the war to a close.

To a committee who came to discuss our attitude toward the nations at war President Wilson used these words 'Think of America first!'

Spoken by Holland or Switzerland or any neutral nation that is small and weak that sentiment might be understood. Coming from a great and powerful nation of a hundred millions it is most unpleasant. Nor do I believe the American people are as selfish as that. I also like to think of America first and had she made protests against the outrages of Germany on behalf of the allies as affronts to humanity and civilization when this war is over she would have stood first. But now it is too late.

When the burglars are finally driven away the man who thought of himself first and crawled under the bed is not given much consideration.

SHIELDS IN MODERN WARFARE

From [illegible] American Boy

It seems that shields are not yet out of date. [illegible] Canadian troops which [illegible] are equipped [illegible] a quaint that would [illegible] knights of old jealous. They [illegible] in the form of a spade that the soldier carries on his [illegible] digging trenches. When [illegible] into a fight he sticks the spade up in front of him and thrusts his rifle through an oval loophole in the blade of the spade. Though the spades weigh but four pounds they are practically bullet proof.

PRINCE DANILO OF MONTENEGRO STANDING BESIDE A CAPTURED AUSTRIAN GUN

CETTINJE March 6. It is reported here in well informed circles that relations between the Italian and Montenegrin royal families, which are closely connected by marriage, have been strained since Prince Danilo's [illegible] visit to Rome.

The prince had a way of running up accounts that displeased King Victor Emmanuel, who [illegible] he would give no more [illegible]. The queen of Italy is of course Danilo's sister. It is said here that the king [illegible] had a [illegible] over the latter and Prince Danilo has not been officially seen in Italy since.

NEW hand embroidered Collars, in several very pretty effects. $1.00 to $2.00

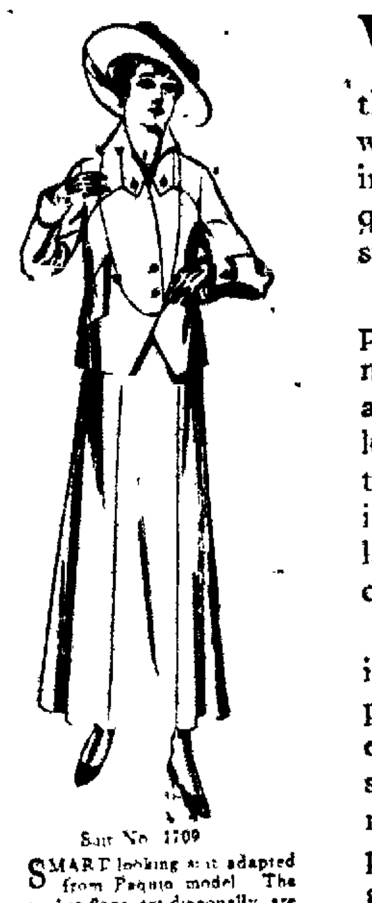
GIDDINGS & KIRKWOOD
GIDDINGS BROS

NEW hand embroidered Vestees, with the high collar, black or white, $1.50 to $5.00

We Have Never Shown More Charming Wooltex Tailored Garments

Than these Advance Spring Models now displayed

THE picture shows just one of the many smart new suits presenting the correct style features, many of which are inspired by models brought from Paris where Paquin, Doucet and Bernard have produced splendid styles notwithstanding the war's handicap. Many of these effects are reproduced in the new Wooltex suits and coats now on exhibition.



Suit No. 1709

SMART looking suit adapted from Paquin model. The pocket flaps, set diagonally, are outlined by closely set buttons. Rolling collar forms tabs that button down onto the jacket. New circular skirt, yoke trimmed to correspond with pockets on jacket.

WE are particularly gratified in showing and selling Wooltex garments because they possess the double virtue so unusual in women's ready-to-wear garments of combining fashionable styles and colorings with quality and workmanship of the highest superiority.

We always know that the customer who purchases a Wooltex coat or suit will be permanently satisfied with the garment bought, and we are anxious that you should come and look through this Wooltex collection while they are fresh and new and while possession is so much more enjoyable than it will be later, when the new fashions become more common.

Wooltex garments are absolutely correct in style but never extreme. They delight the purchaser when first worn because of their elegance of materials, their refinement, their superb lines and the splendid tailoring which not only makes them good-fitting, but insures permanence to the shapeliness of the garments.

The new Wooltex suits are shown in many beautiful models at **$25, $30 and $35.**

Wooltex coats, **$16.50, $20** and **$25.**

Children's Wash Dresses, $1.00 to $1.75

The remarkable values offered in these dresses marked at such moderate prices will delight all mothers who see them. They are made of such desirable materials as ginghams, percales and cotton crepes, in plain colors, plaids, stripes and figures some with embroidered collars and cuffs. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Prices,

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and **$1.75**

Children's Sun Hats, 50c to $1.75

Children's Washable Sun Hats, made of pretty ginghams and pique, detachable crowns that button on, some hand embroidered, others plain, colors, pink, blue and white.

Children's Spring Coats

Pretty, fascinating, little Spring Coats for children from 1 to 12 years old. In the new colors, such as sand, putty, light and dark blues, red, checks and black. Some with hand embroidered collar and cuffs. Prices,

$3.50 to **$14.00**

Infants' Hand Embroidered Caps

Made of excellent quality organdy and sheer mull. Some lace trimmed, others perfectly plain with picot edge. They were received in the last few days and are splendid values. Prices ranging from ....**85c** to **$3.50**

New Spring Dress Goods at $1

We would like to show every woman in Colorado Springs and vicinity our wonderful values in dress and suit woolens at **$1.00** a yard. The weaves are French serges, poplins wool charmeuse, wool crepes, wool taffeta, diagonals and chiffon panama. Colors are copenhagen, hague blue, navy wistaria, brown, green and black and white checks. We urge your early inspection while assortment is complete. Our special values at, per yard **$1.00**

Bungalow Aprons 65c, 75c and $1

We want to impress you with the fact that we now have the largest and most complete line of Bungalow Aprons that we've ever been able to show. More styles, better styles and better values in fact, we believe them to be the best values obtainable.

THEY ARE made of good quality ginghams and percales, in good colors and neat patterns. Short sleeves and some with no sleeves at all elastic belt and plain band belt. Neatly finished with piping and bands of contrasting color, some with embroidered-edge. Matters not whether you have one room or the whole household to look after, you will want one or several of these practical aprons. Moderately priced at **65c, 75c** and **$1.00**

See Window Display.

Our Popular Priced Silks

The richest, most elaborate, most beautiful collection of distinctive and fashionable Silks we have ever been able to show. We will particular attention to our popular price line showing foulards tub silks crepe de chines, crepe faille, silk poplins, etc., yard, 85c to $1.50.

Absolute Comfort — *I Wear Gossard Corsets They Lace In Front* — *Superb Health*

Authoritative Corset Styles

For Spring and Summer, 1915

THE CORSET a correct foundation has never been so essential to the success of your gown as it is this season. We are now showing the new Gossard models for 1915 in all sizes for the slender, medium and stout figure.

GOSSARD CORSETS are accepted by discriminating women in every walk of life. You feel a confidence in them which is beyond an expression in mere words.

In selecting a Gossard Corset you rest assured of three things style that is authoritative, comfort that is felt, and an aid to health that is accepted by doctors and nurses everywhere. Four of the models here described. Others ranging in price up to **$12.50**

MODEL 551
A model designed for the average figure, combining style features which are authentic this season. It has medium low bust, ample fullness in the back over diaphragm, long flat hip with three elastic sections in skirt, mercerized batiste. Price, **$5.00**

MODEL 367
This model has enjoyed a tremendous sale. It combines style with great wearing service. Has two elastic sections in the skirt, medium bust and will fit a wide range of figures to the perfect satisfaction of the wearer. Sterling cloth. Price **$3.50**

MODEL 368
A model at a medium price for the short, full figure. Low at the top, with the necessary fullness for the bust and flesh over shoulder blades. It has a definite waist line and will be found very acceptable to the short, undersized, full figure. Sterling cloth. Price...........**$3.50**

MODEL 250
This $2.00 Gossard has enjoyed a wonderful sale. It has a medium height bust, rather straight in outline lightly boned and long enough to corset the figure splendidly from the waist down. It has no equal at the price, and its wearing service and style are decidedly out of the ordinary. Everlast cloth. Price **$2.00**

PHYSICIANS INDORSE GOSSARD CORSETS

Gossard Corsets thoroughly meet physicians' views of corset construction, and many women come here to be fitted in one of these front-lacing corsets because they have been recommended by some prominent physician.

Fone us for estimate on Refinishing and Upholster work

Two Good Furniture Specials for Monday

Fulton Collapsible Go-Carts, in brown, black and green coverings to close out a few samples, values up to $12.50, Special

$4.85

WE HAVE just received a full line of Whitney Carriages. All the newest styles with all the latest improvements. In French gray, brown, white enamel and natural.

Many other new arrivals in the Furniture department we would be glad to show you. Come in and see them.

Solid Oak Rocker, fumed finish, genuine leather, spring seat. Selling regular $8.50. Special **$6.65**

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